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found in Cuerdale.

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HAWKINS, E.

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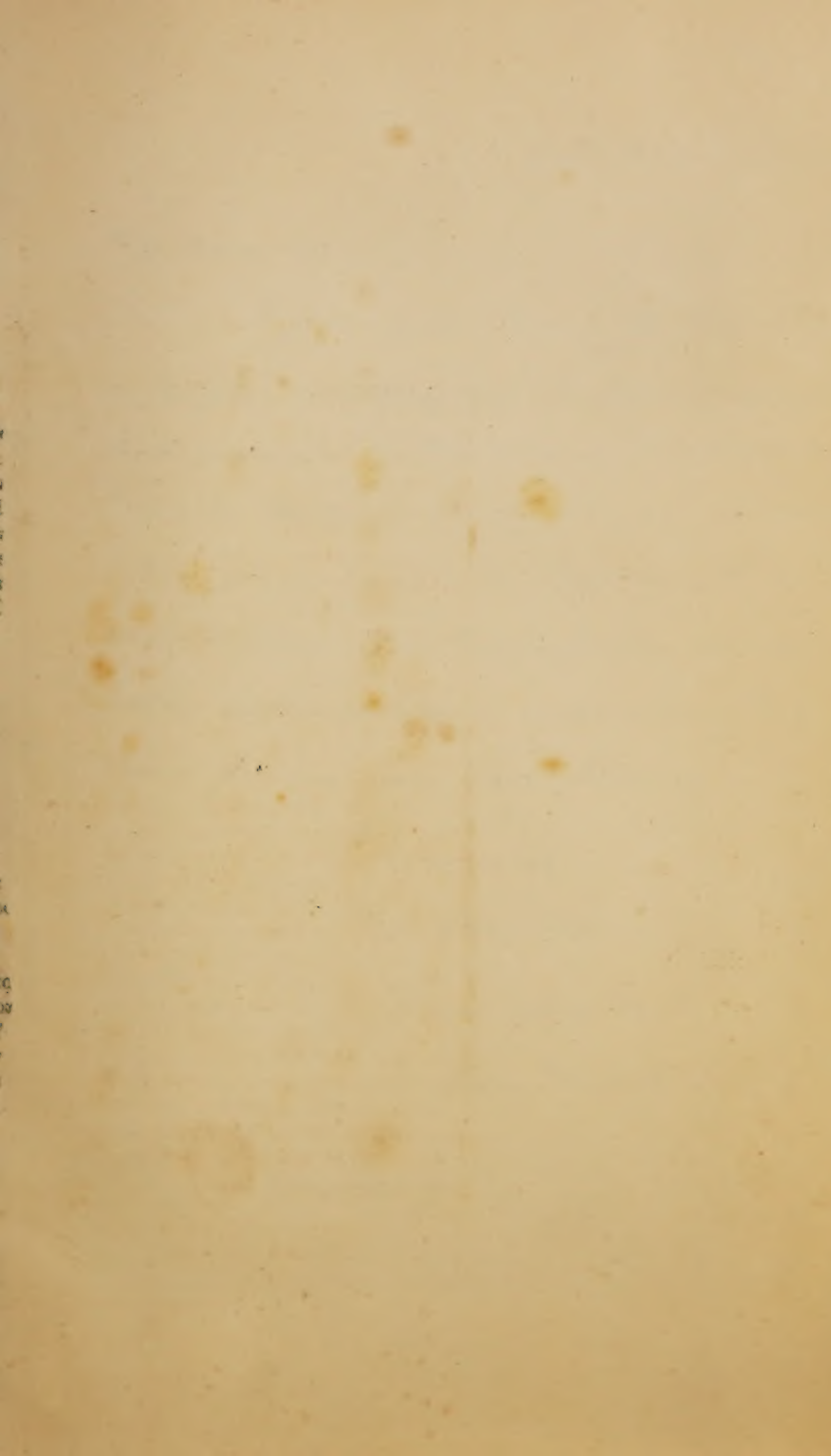
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Brit. Mus. 27 July 1862

My dear Sir

I fear you have by this time
a perfect antipathy to the very sight
and sound of the word Covedale.
I must however bring it once more
before your eyes in begging your
acceptance of a large paper with
little information respecting the
coins found at that place.

I remain

My dear Sir

Yours very truly

Edw Hawkins

P. F. Davies Dances by

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AN ACCOUNT
OF
COINS AND TREASURE FOUND
IN CUERDALE.

BY EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P. NUM.
SOCIETY.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Nov. 25 and Dec. 23, 1841.]

IN May, 1840, some workmen were employed in Cuerdale, near Preston in Lancashire, upon an estate of W. Assheton, Esq., of Downham Hall, in carrying earth to fill in the ground which had been washed away behind a wall formerly built to protect the banks of the river Ribble. In digging for this purpose, at a distance of about forty yards from the banks, they discovered a large mass of silver, consisting of ingots of various sizes, a few silver armlets tolerably entire, several fragments, and a few ornaments of some other description, cut into small pieces to facilitate the melting, amounting to 974 oz. 10 dwts., exclusive of about 6 or 7,000 coins of various descriptions; the whole having been inclosed in a leaden chest, which was so decomposed that only small portions of it could be secured.

This mass of coins, together with the ornaments and ingots, was discovered within the limits of the Duchy of Lancaster, and, as treasure trove, has become the property of Her Majesty, who at once placed them in the hands of the

Chancellor and Council of the Duchy, to be disposed of as they might deem most advantageous for the promotion of Archæological and Numismatic science. A complete series of every variety was deposited in the British Museum; and packets more or less numerous were forwarded to various public institutions at Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, &c. as also to several private collectors, who were peculiarly interested in that description of coins. Nor were Her Majesty's gracious intentions limited to this country; for, as the hoard was almost as interesting to France as to England, and in some measure to Denmark, specimens were sent to the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris, to some eminent French collectors, and also to Copenhagen. To the Chancellors of the Duchy, Lord Holland, the Earl of Clarendon, and Lord Granville Somerset, who have held that office during the distribution of these coins, to Mr. Dawes Danvers, and the other members of the Council of the Duchy, the friends of numismatic science are under infinite obligations, for the liberality with which these treasures have been distributed; for the great anxiety expressed that they should be placed in the hands of those only who would duly appreciate them, and render them as far as possible available to the advancement of numismatic and historical knowledge; and for the labour bestowed in selecting, for the several parties, such specimens as would be more particularly interesting to them, and best assimilate with the peculiar character of their collections.

To Mr. Assheton, upon whose property they were discovered, a series of the coins and specimens of the ornaments and ingots were presented, inclosed in an elegant rosewood cabinet. When the discovery was first made, and before it was known that the property was legally vested in Her Majesty, the agents of Mr. Assheton, who

was himself absent from England, selected for him a number of specimens before the general mass was sealed up and deposited in the Preston Bank to wait his directions. Upon his return to England, he immediately ordered this valuable selection to be disposed of according to the principles adopted by the Chancellor and Council of the Duchy; and to this honourable and generous proceeding, the Museum is indebted for some of the most interesting and valuable specimens.

It would be foreign to the purposes of the Numismatic Society to indulge largely in conjectures as to the probable circumstances under which this hoard had been deposited, or to enter into descriptions of the ornaments and fragments which were included in it. Many of the coins were, doubtless, the common circulating medium of the country at the time when they were interred; but others were, probably, destined to the crucible, together with the ornaments which had already been cut into small pieces for that purpose. From the general appearance of the whole mass, it appears probable that it had belonged to a worker or dealer in silver, who had been suddenly interrupted by some alarm in the midst of his operations of reducing his stock (with the exception of the current money) into ingots, preparatory to the further processes of his peculiar trade. Our business with this discovery is only as far as it is connected with numismatics, and we shall proceed to a description of the various coins which were discovered, adding such remarks as may appear useful and interesting to the members of this Society. As there are many coins in this hoard, of the correct attribution of which there may be entertained some doubts, I shall, in the following enumeration, merely give the names or legends which appear on them, without presuming to point out authoritatively to what personages or

places they ought to be assigned, and prefix to each denomination the number of coins found on this occasion.

	A. D.	A. D.
2 Æthelred, East Anglia?	about 860	
23 Ethelstan, „	870 to 890	
1 Ciolwolf, Mercia	874	
857 Alfred	872 — 901	
45 Eadweard	901 — 925	
1770 St. Eadmund		
1 Archbishop Ceolnoth . . .	830 — 870	
59 ————— Plegmund . .	891 — 923	
2 Sitric		
	A. D.	A. D.
34 Ludovicus	814 to 928	304 Sigfrid
727 Carolus	840 — 923	486 Ebraice
7 Carloman	879 — 884	23 Quentovici
197 Eudes or Odo	888 — 898	1860 Cunnetti
11 Lambert	894 — 898	315 Mirabilia fecit
13 Berengarius	883 — 924	1 Alvaldus

27 ORIENTAL.

These amount to 6,765, to which must be added some so blundered and unintelligible, that they are not included in the above enumeration. From the circumstances under which the catalogue was made, the above numbers in the more extensive classes are not quite correct. A considerable number were purloined before the general mass was deposited in the Preston Bank, and are still dishonestly retained, so that the total number of coins deposited must have exceeded 7,000.

A report respecting this treasure was drawn up, for the information of the Council of the Duchy, by Mr. Hardy, who had arranged the coins very carefully, described them very accurately, and investigated with great labour and perseverance the histories of the period when these coins were interred, with a view to elucidate the circumstances under which the deposit was made, and to obtain some notices of the personages by whom the various coinages

might have been issued. I have much pleasure in acknowledging the gratification and information I have received from the perusal of this elaborate report.

I cannot conclude these preliminary remarks in a manner more agreeable to myself, than by recording my thanks for the valuable assistance I have received, during the investigation of these coins, from my colleague, Mr. Newton, who has been indefatigable in his researches, especially amongst the French historical and numismatic writers.

CUERDALE FIND, ENGLISH SERIES.

I may now proceed to the consideration of the various pieces of which this interesting hoard consists, and will commence with those which belong to our own island. Of these, the first which attracted very particular attention were two, or rather one and a fragment, bearing the name of

ETHELRED.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. EÐE·L·RE·Ð REX | Front of a temple. |
| HEAHMOD MT | Cross crosslet, pellet opposite each angle. |
| Pl. I. fig. 1. | |
| 2. E . . . REX | Front of a temple. |
| + . . . MONET | Cross paté, pellet in each angle. |

These pieces were at first assigned to Edelred, who was king of the East Angles in 750, on account of their resemblance in type and workmanship to the supposed unique in the British Museum, which had confidently been assigned to this personage, because the name upon the reverse had been supposed to be that of his cotemporary king Beorn, and read BEORNH RE. When, upon a further examination of the coins composing this hoard, it appeared that these two pieces, if assigned to this king, must have been struck about one hundred years earlier than any of the

others, a suspicion arose about the correct attribution of the coin already in the British Museum; and this led to a minute examination whether the name upon the reverse was really that of a king; and it then appeared that the important letter R, was, in fact, an A. The upper line is so blended with the edge of the coin as to be scarcely perceptible; it has never extended beyond the apex of the letter, a form of A, which does, indeed, occur upon some coins, especially of the East Angles, and the second line of the A has a dent in the middle, arising, in fact, from a defect in the coin, and giving it the appearance of an R. The rude form of the letters generally might plead an apology for a greater mistake than the one committed, of reading R instead of A. The correct reading is, therefore, BEORNHAE; and the supposed king must be degraded to a moneyer.

Having thus disposed of the only circumstance which imperatively fixed the Museum coin to the Edelred who reigned about 750, I feel at liberty to assign it and the two pieces now found to some other prince of that name; but to what prince is a matter of considerable difficulty. The type and workmanship seem to fix them to the district of East Anglia, and, as BEORNHAE is the name of a moneyer of Eadmund, it is probable that they were struck by some prince, nearly, if not quite, cotemporary with the Martyr. No such personage is named by any of the chroniclers; but it is certain that from the death of Ethelberht in 792, to the accession of Eadmund in 855, the district was in a very disturbed state, and governed by various petty kings, whose names have not been handed down to us; and it is not improbable that one of them may have been named Ethelred, and have struck these coins. Again, after the death of Eadmund in 870, this district was in a very

turbulent and unsettled state, till its conquest by Guthrum, afterwards called Athelstane, in 880; no name is given of any person who may have exercised authority during this interval; and a person of the name of Ethelred may have done so. A third conjecture may be, that these pieces were struck in East Anglia by Ethelred, the sole monarch. After the death of Ethelwulf, his son Ethelberht succeeded to that part of his dominions in which East Anglia was comprised, while his elder brother Ethelbald, succeeded to the supremacy of Wessex. Upon the death of Ethelbald, in 860, Ethelbert succeeded to his portion, and possessed, or at least, held the supremacy over all which his father Ethelwulf had held. To him, in 866, succeeded Ethelred; during this time Eadmund was king of East Anglia, but it would appear that there was some degree of authority exercised at the same time in this district by the personage who held Wessex, which was always deemed to have a kind of supremacy over the other heptarchic kingdoms. Now Eadmund was murdered in 870: Ethelred lived one year longer; and it is not impossible that during the disturbances which immediately followed the death of Eadmund, he may have endeavoured to maintain some power in that district, and may have coined the pieces in question.

These, however, are mere conjectures: all that can be said with strong probability is, that the Ethelred who struck these coins was a cotemporary of Eadmund, and that he held dominion in East Anglia. The style of the coin and the name of the moneyer upon the Museum coin, form the grounds of this opinion. The name of HEAHMOD upon the Cuerdale coin, does not appear upon any piece at present known, and, therefore, contributes nothing to shake or confirm this opinion. The type of the temple front occurs upon these pieces alone of the Anglo Saxon series; it is

common upon the Carlovingian series of France, and is supposed to have been introduced by Charlemagne: from this series it was probably adopted by Ethelred; and there is a peculiarity in the fabric and appearance of these coins, a kind of wrinkled surface not to be described, which is common to the French coinages of this type, especially those of Berengarius, &c., so that it may almost be supposed that a French workman had been employed. This circumstance, it was hoped, would have given a clue to discover the Ethelred by whom our coins were struck; but all efforts to discover a peculiar connexion between any person of that name and France has failed. This hoard furnishes ample proof that the Carlovingian coins were all known in this country; and from two pieces of Alfred there found, it appears that these coins of Ethelred are not the only pieces upon which a French type occurs.

ETHELSTAN.

Amongst the coins in this deposit, are twenty-three of a king whom I suppose to be Ethelstan; though upon most of them it is difficult to recognise that name: it is then to be considered to which of the kings so named these pieces belong; to Athelstan, the sole monarch and the immediate successor of Eadweard, or to Ethelstan, king of the East Angles; and there is not much hesitation in assigning them to the latter of these personages. This king was strictly contemporary with Alfred, by treaty with whom he was established in his kingdom, and with whom he was in close alliance during almost the whole of his reign, which terminated in 890, about eleven years before that of Alfred. The types of these coins exactly resemble those of Alfred, and, of eleven moneyers named upon them, six, probably seven, are the same as those of Alfred, while only one of

them, and that one of Alfred's too, occurs upon the coins of Eadweard. This would probably not be the case, if they belonged to the sole monarch who was the immediate successor of Eadweard, and who only commenced his reign twenty-five years after the death of Alfred. It must be observed too, that none of the names of the other moneyers upon these coins of Ethelstan occur upon those of any other king except Alfred. There is also a peculiarity in the terms used by one of these moneyers who, instead of using any abbreviation of the word monetarius writes ME FEC. a mode of expression used very rarely, and, as far as I recollect, only upon coins of Alfred, or of St. Edmund, which it will presently be seen were struck in his reign. Another peculiarity may be observed, which is common only to the coins of Alfred and Ethelstan, and does not occur in any other reign, the arrangement of the letters of the legend upon the obverses, not continuously, but broken into four parts, placed opposite to each other, so as to give a cruciform appearance to the type. Subjoined are the legends of these coins, which will shew how the letters are divided, and the modes of writing the king's name varied.

3. ED EL IA RE	¹ ABENEL
4. — — — —	¹ BERTER
5. ED IA EL MA	——ICBE
6. — EL TA RE	¹ CIOLVVLF ²
7. — — SAN —	CVNTERE
8. — — IA —	EDELTARE (Pl. I. 2).
9. — — — —	¹ ELDA ME FE
10. — — TAN —	———FEC
11. — — IA —	ENODAS
12. — — — —	¹ IVDELBERD
13. — — SA NV	———
14. — — IA —	IVDTEDO (same as preceding?)
15. — — — RE	AELVEN
16. — — — —	¹ ECVMLF i.e. ECVLF.

¹ Moneyers of Alfred.

² Moneyer of Eadweard.

The presumptive evidence in favour of assigning these coins to Ethelstan, king of the East Angles, is so strong, that I cannot venture to ascribe them to any one else, and yet, if they do belong to him, it is very remarkable that there should not occur one coin of those types which always have been, and must be assigned to him from their resemblance to the coins of Eadmund of the East Angles, of whom also not a coin is here to be found.

CÍOLWLF, 874.

The only Mercian coin found in this large collection is one of Cíolwlf, of the same type as Rud. vii. 2, who has attributed it to the first Mercian king of this name, but which it has since been proposed to remove to the second; and the correctness of this removal is confirmed by the discovery of this piece, mixed with so many Alfreds, some of which are of exactly the same type.

17. CÍOLVVLF REX Bust to the right, filleted.

LÍOFVALD MO. Lozenge, containing a cross, from each corner of which issues a cross, the long limb extending to the edge of the coin.—Pl. I. 3.

After the plates were engraved, and when the manuscript was actually in the hands of the printer, Mr. Assheton communicated to me two coins, part of the same find, which had just been delivered up to him, one is of Cíolwlf.

17.* + LEOLVVLF REX. Bust to the right, filleted.

EALDOVVLF MENTA (for Moneta). Two figures seated, holding a globe between them; above, Victory, with expanded wings.



This coin is in most perfect preservation, and is one of the most interesting in the whole Saxon series. It is surely a coin of Ciolwlf II., but the name is spelt with E, not I, which, upon two former occasions I have stated was probably the letter used by this king. That theory then falls to the ground; and it must be concluded, that the two letters were used indifferently. The type is very remarkable: the diadem and dress of the king is, like that of many other Saxon kings, copied from those of the later Roman emperors: but a reverse upon an indisputably genuine coin, so clearly copied from a Roman type, has not before appeared; and it has been thought right to illustrate the fact, by placing close to it the reverse of a gold coin of Valentinian.

The other coin is of Aelfred, described in page 14.

ÆLFRED, 871—901.

I now proceed to the description of those coins which, from their numbers, may fairly be considered specimens of the general circulation of the country at the time of the deposit. The first of these in point of time, as well as of importance and interest, are those of Alfred, amongst which are some of types hitherto unknown, and halfpence of which the existence was rather surmised than ascertained, as the small piece in possession of Mr. Thomas, and figured in "The Silver Coins of England," Pl. xiii. 177, is heavier than would be expected of a half-penny in so decomposed a state. The order of the succession of the several types of Alfred's coins not having been satisfactorily ascertained, I may be allowed, in the descriptions, to adopt an arbitrary arrangement, and commence with that type of which this deposit affords six specimens in a more or less perfect state, and of which I believe only three were previously

known; one in the collection of the British Museum, another in that of Mr. Cuff, and a fragment in that of the late Sir John Twisden. (See *Silver Coins of England*, Pl. xiii. 176.)

18. ÆLFRED REX S Bust to right, draped; head filleted.

³ DVNNA ∴ MONETA. Small cross, inclosed in a lozenge at each corner of which is a cross, the long limb of which touches the edge of the coin; three pellets opposite to each side of lozenge.—Pl. I. 4.

19. ELFRED REX. Bust as above.

³ OTRHTMVND. One pellet only at sides of lozenge; O and T in legend transposed; N D joined.

20. + AELFRED REX SAX. Bust as above.

LVLΛA MONETA. No pellet at sides of lozenge.

21. ELFRED RE. Bust as above.

LIOLVVLF MONETA. At each side of the lozenge is what resembles a Saxon Y.

There are fragments of two other coins of this type; in both Alfred is styled REX SAX.; the moneyer of one is EÐLE, and there is a cross, instead of the pellets, at one side only of the lozenge; the moneyer's name of the other ends in LF., and there is a cross at each side of the lozenge.

22. ELFRED + Bust to right.

ÆTLLEAƿA. Three limbs of a cross, a beaded line extending from the end of each limb to the edge of the coin.—Pl. I. 5.

There is only one coin of this type; nor have we ever seen another similar, either of Alfred, or of any other prince.

23. ÆLFRED REX. Bust to the right, hair erect.

ÆÐEL VF MO in two lines, having between them a monogram of, probably, the name of the mint, of which we

³ Moneyers' names not in Ruding.

acknowledge our inability to give a satisfactory explanation. It may possibly have been intended for Londini civitas or Sifitas; the F was frequently used in this word on the coins of Eadgar, see Ruding, XX. 4.—Pl. I. 6.

24. EL FR ED RE. Cross.

LIIII L◊LLA in two lines, with a monogram between, which we suppose to contain the name of a moneyer; the upper and lower lines being probably the name of the mint, Lincoln. This city is named upon the coins of Eadgar, about sixty years after the time of Alfred; but it also appears upon those bearing the name of Saint Martin, which we suppose to have been struck within thirty years after Alfred: it is not, therefore, improbable, that a mint was established in that city as early as the date of the above coin. The types of both these coins were before unknown.—Pl. I. 7.

25. ÆLFRED REX. Cross within a small circle.

Inscription of unknown characters, in two lines, with three crosses between, one above, and one below.—Pl. I. 8.

This type was hitherto unknown; there are three specimens.

26. + AELFRED REX SAXONVM in four lines.

EXA read downwards.—Pl. I. 9.

On another specimen (27) of this type, which is unfortunately only a fragment, the two lower letters alone of the reverse appear, IN. This type does not resemble any piece of Alfred, except the large one which is figured in "The Silver Coins of England" (Pl. XIII. 178), and which can scarcely be considered as a coin. It is probable that the letters on the reverses indicate the place of mintage, EXA Exeter; and though the first letter of the other is missing, we may conjecture it to be Winchester mint, of which the earliest hitherto known record is in the reign of Athelstan.

27.* + AELFRE DREX. placed within the arms of a cross, the angles of which inclose a florid ornament.

+ LVDA MON. within, a florid ornament.



This is the coin alluded to in page 11 as having been communicated by Mr. Assheton while this paper was in the press; it is very unlike any previously known coin of Alfred, resembling somewhat, in the cruciform arrangement of the obverse, the reverses of his predecessors Ethelwlf and Æthelbearht; and on its reverse, some of the florid types of Offa.

28. ELFRED REX. (retrograde). Small cross.

∴ CREN. + Cross, pellet in each angle, between V T.—
Pl. I. 10.

Of this type, hitherto unknown, there are two specimens. The workmanship is very rude, and they can scarcely be considered genuine coins of Alfred, struck by his authority, but the fabrications of some false coiner; but we are not sufficiently acquainted with the practices of such persons in those days, to be able to explain the mode of manufacturing, or the motive of issuing, unauthorised pieces, of a value scarcely inferior to those of the general currency of the country; and yet it can scarcely be admitted, that coins so barbarous in execution as the above two pieces, and so blundered in the inscriptions as some hereafter to be noticed, could have issued from the established royal mints. The meaning of the letters upon the reverse have

cluded explanation; they are copied from French coins, which have hitherto been of extreme rarity, but of which the present deposit contains many hundreds, noticed in a future page.

29. AEL FRE DREX. Cross, legend divided into three parts.

+ ADEL VLF MO in two lines; three crosses between, pellet above and below.—Pl. I. 11.

30. +EL FR ED RE. Cross, legend divided into four parts.

ÆLFꝛ ALD. in two lines, pellet between.—Pl. I. 12.

31. ÆLFRED REX. Cross, pellet in each angle; legend undivided.

EADV VALD in two lines; pellet within two triplets between. Pl. I. 13. It is very rarely that pellets are introduced with the cross in the obverse of the coins of this type.

The above are the three principal varieties of a type of which there are about six hundred and thirty specimens in this deposit. They vary in the mode of distributing the letters of the legend, in the spelling of the names, in the neatness of the workmanship, and in the number, form, and arrangement of the ornaments which appear upon the reverse. The king's name is variously spelt, as in the above specimens, with E. Æ. or AE.; some of the letters are occasionally transposed or upside down, and the + is sometimes placed at the beginning, sometimes at the end of the legend, serving both for the christian symbol, and the last letter of the word REX.; sometimes, but rarely, both cross and letter appear; sometimes the words are retrograde. In one instance the king's name is mis-written EAELF; in another EL ZII RE ED.; this last may, indeed, be perhaps intended for Ethelstan.

The moneyers' names which appear upon coins of this type in this deposit, are as follows:—

³ ABENEL ⁴	³ EADVVALD
AÐELVLF MO	³ — LDVVLF.
ÆLFSTAN	³ EEER MON
³ ÆLFVALD	³ — WLF MONE
³ ÆDELSTAN	³ — VVLF MO
³ ———RED MO	³ — ƿVLF
³ ALVYDA	³ ———MLF ⁴
¹ AV8 OEF. (Ravlf Mo ?)	³ — VLF MON.
BEDRERN.	³ EDELSTAN
³ — ALSTAN	³ EÐELVNE MO.
³ — LSTAN	³ ———INE MO
³ — RHTERE. ⁴	³ ———LF MO
³ — ORHMÆRN.	³ ———SR. GELDA
³ — ORMMERM.	³ ———RED MO or MON
³ — RNRED	³ ELDA ME FEC. ⁴
³ ———BERH	³ ÆLFVALD
³ ———NVALD MO.	³ FERLYS
³ BIORNRED	³ LARINE MO
³ BOFA MONE (Boza Rud.)	LODA MON
³ — RA MON	³ LVÐHERE
³ BRIDARD	³ HALDBERE (Berehald ?)
³ BVGA MON	³ HEAVVLF
³ — RNEREA	³ ———REMOD MO
³ BYRNELM	³ ———LI L8LI (Ruding has
³ LADBERHE (Cuthbert ?)	HLVILA)
³ CIRESEIEN.	³ ———REFERD
LVÐBERHT ⁵	³ ———VVLF
³ ———VVLF	³ HRE TEID.
³ — NEVLF	³ ———AEAM.
³ DEALLA MO	³ HEREMVND
———INL.	³ HOIE AVIG.
³ — LA MON	³ HVNBERHT
DIARVALD MO.	³ IAIHI SERYS
³ ———LD MO. (VA omitted)	³ IDIA IOR8.
³ DVDIE MON	³ IENERAM
³ — NNA MONETA (Dvnn	³ IILELIIE
Rud.)	³ IVDELBAND. ⁴
³ ———INL MO	³ LVDE MON
³ EAETAN	³ ———EI MO
³ EVICVVALD	³ ———IL MON
³ EADVALD	³ — LLA MONET
³ ———EALD MO	³ VVQIMAM.

³ Moneyers' names not in Ruding. ⁴ Ethelstan's moneyers.

⁵ Of this moneyer there are nearly 130 specimens.

³ OSVVLF MO	³ VILBAD
³ HVNHERE	³ —BALD
³ SAMZON	³ VVINE MO.
³ ZIGEVVALD	³ — IL MON
³ SIMYN ME FEC.	³ — NBERHT
³ ZTFANVS	³ — YHBERHT
³ TILEVVNE	³ 7ANBERHT
——VVINE	³ 7. BERET
³ ——VOIE	³ VVINIGERVS
³ —RVEALD MO	³ — LFRED
³ ——ALD MO	

There are a few other coins which, as they are of the same type, have the same moneyers as Alfred's coins, and resemble them in workmanship, may be mentioned here, though it is difficult to trace upon them any resemblance to that monarch's name.

32. **W**EXL+RECH. cross.

7ANB ERHT in two lines; cross above and below; between, pellet between two crosses.—Pl. I. 14.

On a similar coin we have the moneyer ³ VVLF RIEDI

33. **DIET**T...HIED. cross.

³ EDELV LF M◇. in two lines, pellet between; five pellets above, and perhaps, below.

This last is, probably, a corruption of a coin of Archbishop Plegmund.

34. Of the coins with the London monogram, this deposit affords only twenty-three specimens, of which one only bears a moneyer's name, and that, one which does not occur in Ruding's list. HEAE VVLF. (Pl. II. 15). There is a fragment also on which the word *moneta* appears. There is not any thing remarkable in these coins, except some variations in the costume, four specimens of which, differing from those hitherto engraved, appear in the accompanying plates. Pl. II. 16, 17, 18, 19. It is also remarkable, that out of

³ Moneyers' names not in Ruding.

these twenty-three specimens, there are twenty-two different sets of dies.

35. Of this type there were said to be two or three half-pence, but except one, they by some means disappeared from the general mass which came into the possession of the Duchy of Lancaster, and there has consequently not been an opportunity of examining them, nor, indeed, of tracing into whose hands they have fallen; one, however, from the liberality of Mr. Assheton, is in the British Museum, and the supposition that such coins had been issued, is now fully established. The workmanship is rude, and the legend of the obverse is merely AELF. Weight, 10 grains.—Pl. II. 21.

In this place, on account of the London monogram, which does not occur upon any other coins than those of Alfred, must be noticed a very singular piece, which it is difficult to explain. The workmanship is exceedingly rude.

36. BOLT EROT Bust to the right, filletted, no drapery.
R London monogram. Pl. II. 20.

37. Of the coins of the Oxford type there are fifty-four specimens, almost all varying from each other in some slight particulars, as the form and transposition of the letters, blundered readings, and insertion of ornaments. BERNVALD is the only moneyer whose name appears upon coins of this type. The coin represented in Pl. II. 22. is one of the very few which reads correctly, and figures 23, 24, shew how the legend is sometimes blundered by the transposing, reversing, and substituting letters, and by retrograde readings.

38. There are also five specimens of a type from the same mint, and closely allied to the former, but varying a little by placing between the lines of the inscription on the reverse, a long cross raised on steps, and having a pellet between each limb. See Pl. II. 26.

This variation was unknown before the discovery of the present deposit.

There are two coins which, in the arrangement of the legends, resemble these Oxford coins; and the names may, perhaps, be intended for that of Alfred, but it were hopeless to guess what may be the meaning or intention of the other characters. Pl. II. 25.

39. Of the Canterbury type there are about one hundred and ten specimens, including some which are so blundered as to be scarcely, and others not at all, intelligible. Some of these have the legends so utterly unlike the usual coins, that they can with difficulty be believed to have issued from any authorized mint; they appear, however, to be of the proper weight and fineness, and the transition from the correct reading to the most blundered is so gradual and imperceptible, that there does not appear to be any possibility of drawing a line of demarcation between the genuine coins and supposed imitations. The type of all these pieces is so nearly the same, that it is not necessary to repeat the description, but merely to give the inscriptions of the obverse and reverse, that the reader may be able to form some idea of the infinite variety of blunders which occur upon these coins.

ELERED REX ORO
 —FDER DEX —
 —RED REX —
 AEJFR+ — DORO
 —LFRED REX DORO
 ELFRED — —
 —ED — —
 AELFRED REX DO
 ELFRED REX DORO
 — — —
 — — —
 — — —
 — — —

BDVE ENIO
 BIAERÐ MO.
 BIRIVAD NO
 BIRIVALD MO.
 BVRNVALD MO Pl. II. 27.
 BARNVALD —
 DIARVALD —
 — O
 DVNNINC MO
 EADVALD MO
 EDELSTAN MO
 HEREFRED MO.
 HVHFRED MO.

AELFRED REX DORO
LFRED REX DORO

TIRVALD MO.
7LARD FD MO.

The above specimens are inscribed with tolerable correctness; the following display almost every variety of transposition and blunders.

E1ERÐEVROROE
EDRNEÐVΓIORO
Æ1ERDEVNORO
LF DORO HVDED
ELEDNRVORO
—FD REV DORO
—HRV DORO ER

—RD RE VORO
—EVNOROC
—VORO EN
—DER PE+ORO
ERDEL H VORO

—NEARE OROB
ELFDRER DORO
AFTLP+P· EX DORO

ALERT+REX ———
ELVHIORO EDR.
RLE ÐORO VLHD A·L·
RFL ——— AE
ELH DORO VNEDR
AEIEI+ÆEX DORO (retrograde)
IREDRNDE+ORO
ELFRD EVREV ORO
RDIVEPI+EVI ORO

RLEX+FROEDOR
REDORO HDRND
REDORO ND RNR.
——NR ND
——ND RN DR
——NR ND
D+RFIEA RODO EX
REFDVRHA ED RE

BVRLI ED MO.
BRVN — —
BERTV EÐI MO
BAERNEDE MO.
BVRE ED MO
BRVN — —
—— — —
BREIL — —
BRNA — —
BRVEI — —
BEVEI — —
BIAER EÐ —
BREN ED —
BVRE ND —
BRAEA ED MO
BDEIEÆ MO
BIHRNI AND MO.
BIRIVAD MO

——LD MO.
BIRIV OMDIA
—H1A IID MO.
BREIE ED MO
BVREH EDE MO.
BERVHLEÐ —
DIVRVALD IO.
DVIRVE ALD MO.
BRLEVÐ MO.
BVRVEB. MO.
EERMAN —
FELZTAN MO.
ELF — —
EHZTAN MO
EDELVINE MO.
BEVRE EDI —

REFDVRHAED RE	EÐRVE ED MO
—IVFFVID FIEH	TIDVIPI AD MO.
——ELVIÐ ——	TIDVÆAD MO
—VF DD L REF DIV	BNRIARD MO

ALFRED'S HALFPENNIES.

Previous to the discovery of this deposit, the existence of halfpennies of Alfred was scarcely more than suspected. I have already mentioned (p. 18) that there were found one or two of such pieces with the London monogram, and now proceed to describe others of different types.

Of the Oxford mint was found only one specimen; of the names of the king and the mint there can be little doubt; but the name of the moneyer it is too difficult to explain. The arrangement of the names varies a little from that upon the pennies, where the name of the king is placed between that of the mint; while upon this halfpenny it is found with that of the moneyer, leaving the reverse to be occupied only with the name of the city.

40. DΔJTE between IEITIE and ID MO. in three lines.

ONSNEODRΔ in two lines, with three small crosses between. Pl. II. 28.

41. The specimens resembling the Canterbury type are only three, and they could scarcely be recognised as coins of Alfred, if there were not the pennies with their gradual accumulation of blunders to illustrate them.

DRNRE VORO	BRVNED MO Pl. III. 29.
ERNVDOROE	BVE E MNO
REX EOLO EP	BNREAD MO.

42. Of the ordinary type like the pennies, described in p. 15, there are seven specimens, which read with tolerable correctness, and have the names of the following moneyers:—

LVDBERHT
 EADVVALD
 7. BERHT Pl. III. 30.
 HRIȝ Tġ MO. (perhaps BEREHALD).

43. The following are so blundered that the readings of both obverse and reverse are placed before the reader.

ALFDEN RXX	RAINGALD 70.
LLERODIOL	EDLA LN MO
EIRIRRIE	EAIVVALD retrograde
EREDR	EILBAÐ
EFFRDENYRD retrograde.	DRVIAD MO

It is remarkable that amongst all these coins of Alfred, amounting to nearly 860, there is not one of that type which closely resembles that of the Mercian kings. See Rud. xv. 1—5. Silver coins of England, 172, 173.

EADWEARD THE ELDER, 901—925.

44. Of the pennies of this king, there are forty-five specimens, of which, six only are of the type which bears his bust, and these have the names of the moneyers.

LVDBERHT. Pl. III. 31.	DVDIE MON
ÆÐERED MO	VVLFRED MO
DVDIE MONE	

45. Thirty-eight are of his more common type, having his name and titles on the obverse as a legend, with a small cross in the centre of the type; the reverse has the moneyer's name in two lines, interspersed with crosses, pellets, &c. The moneyers' names are:—

ÆDELSTAN	BVGA	VVLFHEARD
—RED	LVDBERHT	—RED
ÆDEL+VLF	DVDIE	—NBERHT
BERNVALD	EADVVALD	
BYRNELM Pl. III. 32.	VVLFARD	

The remaining specimen of this king's coins is very interesting, as it styles him king of the Saxons, whereas, upon all hitherto discovered, he is styled merely king; and instead of a moneyer's name on the reverse, is that of the mint, Bath, the only locality named upon any of his coins. The earliest piece upon which the name of this city had hitherto appeared, was one of Eadweard's successor, Æthelstan.

46. EADVVEARD REX SAXONVM. In four lines.

BAD. Above and below is a cross between two pellets.
Pl. III. 33.

This coin much resembles that of Ælfred, Pl. I. 9.

47. There is only one specimen of the halfpenny of this reign found in this deposit; in type it resembles the two already known. The moneyer's name is VVNBERHT.

It may be remarked, that not a single coin of this reign was found with the foliage ornaments, the bird, buildings, or the hand of Providence; whence it may be concluded that these types were issued in a later period of his reign, and after the interment of this hoard of treasure; it will be observed too, that the workmanship of the coins of these types much more resembles that of the coins of his successors Ethelstan, Eadmund, &c. than of those which are above described, and therefore probably struck in an early period of his reign.

ST. EADMUND.

Of all the coins here discovered, connected with the English series, those of St. Eadmund are the most numerous, amounting to about 1770. The type consists of the letter A on the obverse, with the name of the sainted king as legend; on the reverse is a small cross, with the name of a moneyer. Sometimes, but rarely, a pellet appears in

each angle of the cross, and pellets are sometimes introduced to decorate the letter A. The spelling of the names is so various, from omission, insertion, and transposition of letters, as well as sometimes from their formation, particularly of the letter M, that a mere list of moneyers in a proper orthography would be difficult to form, as well as unsatisfactory to read, I shall, therefore, endeavour to give them as they exist upon the coins, as accurately as the printer's fount will allow. The list is extremely long, because it was thought expedient to present to the reader all the variations in the mode of writing the names of the Martyr and the moneyer, and to repeat the peculiar mode of spelling the one, when it occurs in connexion with a different mode of spelling the other. No such extended list has appeared of any series, and, perhaps, upon the present occasion, its length must be justified only by the desire of shewing by one such list, how infinite are the blundered readings upon some Saxon coins, and of giving the collector a clue to the reducing to a right reading the strange inscriptions which he will occasionally find upon ancient coins. Not that the clue here afforded will be always sufficient, as may be proved by reference to the last twenty or thirty names which appear in the list. There is another purpose aimed at in the great extension of the list, which is to satisfy collectors that the various readings are merely blunders, and not enigmas, as supposed by M. Lelewel. He seems to imagine that all these incorrect readings arise from the desire of unstable monarchs to insinuate what they dared not assert; and to issue coins resembling in type and appearance those of some more established potentate, but containing in a cryptographic, furtive, and anagrammatic form, their own name and title. Such pieces he calls enigmatic coins, and takes much pains

to explain several of them; but with a sad want of success, as may be perceived by reference to his 2nd vol. page 87, where, upon a coin which reads, retrograde, RLEGEMVN-DORO he fails to find the names of Plegmund and Doro-bernia, but fancies that he discovers the concealed words, Edgar Rex Angl. This illustration will, doubtless, be considered fatal to the enigmatic system, which it is to be lamented should disfigure a work which, in other respects, evinces great industry, and conveys much information.

SCEADMVND R.
———-IOIVNDE

———ADMVND RE
SCIADMVNDE
———E

SCEADIOIVNDE
———JOVNI
———-- YNI
———II

SCLA:DHIE
SCEADIOIAIII
E:·IOA··VDNA··E
SCEADIOIVNDE

———RE
———E

48. ———RE
———E

———IIVIDI+I
49. ———MVND RE

———IE
———D RE
———NIIDE

50. ———IID

SCEAIDMVI
———NVM
———DMVN
SCIANIID
———-I R
———IIE

SCEADMVND RE.
ABBOE MNIIE

———MNIIRE
———NEL MONEA
ABHIOE MIIE

ABOE ———
———MNIIE
ABONEL MONE.
———LO: A.

ABBONOE IME.
———HIE
———ME
———MIE

———MRAE
———MRAIE
———MRE

———MRIE. Pl.III.34.

APBOEITHIE
AENOINJOM.

AaALBERT NE Pl.III.35.

ADALBERT MIE
AaALBERT MONE
ADALAR MO

———Pl.III.36.

———BER NE
———TE.

	SCEAIDMVNE	ADALBERT M
	SCIANIID RE	ADAR MONET.
	SCEADMVND R	ADELART MO.
	——HVHD RE	—— BERT ME F [37.
51.	——I+IVND RE	—— FC Pl. III.
	—— REX	—— ELIC
	S·CEADI+IVND RE	—— EEIC
	SCEADMVND RE	—— A — ELC
	2·CEADI+IVND RE	—— T — FEC
	SCEADMVND R	——BRT NE FEC
	SCIADIOIVNDE	ADIRET MONETA
	SCEADVND RE	ADIIITE MIIIE
	——IN YMD	ADRADS VONEL.
	——VFD	——VS VV
	——VMD	—— MO
	——MD R	—— ΛΛO
	——VMD	—— YYO
	——DMVND PC	—— VVOE
	——RI	—— YYOI
	——NVDE	—— VVOI
	——INVMD	——
	——R	——
	——RE	——
	——DMND —	——H.
	——IN MR	—— YYOII [38.
52.	——EADMVN	—— VVONE Pl. III.
	——ADMVMD RE	——
	2CEADI+IVND RE	——
	SCECADMVND —	——
	SCIDIOIYMDE	——
	SCEADMVNDI RE	—— MONE
	—— REX IP.	—— VVONE
	——	——L
	——RE·+.	——
	——	——
	——I RE	—— VONET
	——IMVND REDX	—— MOT
	——NMD R	——
	——DMVMD RE	ADRAVS VVOE· VVOI.
	——INMD R	VVOIE
	——DMVND R	ADRAVS VVONE
	——INMD R	——VS —IE
	——DMVND RE	ADVS VONRE
	——IYIYN	ARADVS VVOI
		ADRADVS ME FECIT.
		AEDINVS VN

SCEADYIND RE	AIEMNET MONAO
LI VI II DA IS	AI FA IOI LE
SCCALIMYNR	AIROED RVME
SCEADMVNIE	ALBRT NIAOE
LCIIAO—DA	ALVS VVOEE
SCEA·I·NM·I·	·ANS·ER·ED M
——-INVM	ANSICAR IO & IOI
——-NVM	——- IOI
——-DMNII	——- —
——-VNE	——- —
SCIADMVNE	——- —
——- —	——- DAR —
S DO AD+S II	——- CAR —
SCEADMVND. R	——- —
——-IN VII	——- O
SCIADMVNE	ANICAR IOIY
——- —	ANTI Q AR IOI YI
——-MVHIE	——- —
——-NT	——- OI YI
SCECADMVNI	ANSIER MOE
——- —	——- MOIE
——-ADMVHI	——- HOII
——-CADMVNDE	——- MON
——-ADMVNDIE	——- HOII
——-CADMVHDE	——- MONEI & MONET.
——-ADMVND RE	——- NONETAI
——-EADMVND REX	——- HONETAI
——-CADMVHDE	——- HONTA
——-EADMVNDE R	——- HONTA
——- — REX	ANSIGER MONETA
——-CADMVHDE	AIISNRB IOIITRA
——-ADIVIVN R	AOI ∴ RA III IVI ∴ I ∴ ∴
SCIAIIVIE	——-ABERTI
——-I II DIR	——-DBER M
SCEADMVN	——-DBERM
——-IDMVNE	——-ALBERTE
——-IYIYI	——-I & AOALBERTII
——-DMVND RE	——-NE
——-IIVII REX P	——- — DAIE
——-MVNIE	——-NHE & NIE
——-HVND REX.	——-HI
——-NIIDE	——-BIERA & AOALBIERT
——-IDNIVIII	——-TE
——-DIVMN	——-EDINVIVN.
——-NIIDE	——-LBIERIA
——-IYIIR	——-RAIII IYI

SCEADIYIVN RE	AOLBRANI IYIE &
———IVIYN R	AOLBRANIIME
———ENVRE (retrograde)	AOLBRAIII IYIE &
———DMVNE	AOLBRIIIIIYIE
SCEADIYIYIR	AOLRRT NIIE
SCEADIOIVN RE	——BRT NIME &
——ADINYND RE	AOLBRTNIIME
——AINMD R	——ERIIIIYIE
———YIID	ARBRONOENŦE.
———IYID R	ARYS VVOEIL
——ADIYII R	ARVS ——— & VVOIII
———IDMVNDE	ARYS ——— & Pl. III.
53. ———DMYI	VVOEIII [39.]
———DIYII R.	ARYS VVOEIII
———IVIYII R	———YY———
———NY	ASTEN MONET.
———MVND RE	BADOAAIE &
———DNVN	BADOAHEN
——IINVN	BADOAAIE
SCIADMVNE	———MNE
H·SRCAIIVII·E	———ANEN
SCEDMVNDE RE	BASIC ME FELIT
——ADMVND —	BERINCARI
——+DNV RE	———ICARI
——ADMYN RI	———
———MVN R	———
———NIID REP.	BESLIN MINET
———NVIID REX I	———MNETA
———IIVIID ——— P.	BESLOIN MIPA
———NIID RE	BOMEEN MON
———	———A
———MVND REX	——— & MONI
———	———
———IIVIID REX P & IP.	BOIYIICN IYION
SEECADMVND RE	BOSECIM IYIO
SCEADMVND RI	———N MO
——EADMVND REP.	———MOINA
——ADI+IVND RE	BOSECIN MOINTT
———MVND REX NP.	BOSECIN MONA
	BOSECIN ———E
	BOSECIN ———TÀ
	———
	———
	———INR.

SCEADIIYID REX P
 ————MVND ——— IP.
 ————MYMD
 ————IVIVIVID RE

54. SNÆADIYI Y IYI EL
 SCEADMVMR
 ————YMD RE
 ————N RE
 ————HVD —
 ————MVND R
 ————HVND RE:.
 ————MYMD
 ————DNVND RE
 ICEADMVIOI
 SCEADMYNI
 ————IIYN
 SCIANIIDR
 ICEADMVDE
 SCCAIIIMN
 SCEEDMANDR
 ————IYIYNHVT
 ————ADIVN RI
 ————IYI YN RI
 ————MVN RI
 ————IIVIID REXI
 ————EMVNDE REX NR
 ————CADNVMD RE
 ————EADMVND RE
 ————E REX INR
 ————EVDMAND R
 ————EADMVND RE
 ————YND —
 SCIADMYNT
 SCEEADMVND ENR
 ————AINYM
 ————EADIVIVN RI
 ————MVNDE R
 ————RE P.
 ————E
 ————YND R
 ————VND RE
 ————EX NR
 ————R

BOSECIN MONRA.
 ————TA.
 3-BNIYTDNYSE
 ———— &
 NYSHE.
 3-BNIYTDNYSHIE
 ————IE
 ————TDNYS NE PI.
 CHENAPA MON. [III.40.
 ————E
 ————
 ————
 ————ME FECIT
 CVNRIETE
 CYNRNET IYIE
 CEANIYIDIE
 EIAHCIEV.
 CIAIIMIVIHOO
 EIVAIEIVRH
 DÆEGMONDOT
 DVIYINVNEROT
 DAEMOND MI.
 ————MOT
 ————L & MTI
 ————
 DAEM. MONETA
 DVCENONDE ME
 DAGEMOND MONET
 ————
 DVGEMONDOT.
 DACEMONE MONETA
 DAGEMON ON EIT.
 DACIEMVND ME F
 DAIEMND MTA
 ————OND MO.
 ————
 ————A &
 MOTA & OA
 DAIEMOND MOA
 ————MOI & NO
 ————
 ————&
 MONETA & MOTA
 DAIEMOND MOTA
 ————

SCEεADMVN RI	DAEIYIOND MTI
——AINVIYID	DAIEIVIOND NO
——ADIHVND RE	——MOND NOI
——MYRNE	——MOND ——& NOIA
——INVNE	——IYIOND ——A
——εADYIND RE	——EMOIETIVION Ʒ.
——CVNRDN	——ND VNE
——ADMVND RE	——ET MONA
——εADMVND R	——T ——
——ADIIIVIINE	——VND MONE
55. ——IVIVND RIS	Pl. III. 41.
OCEARMVNE	——NOIYEDNOT
DAIENVOME RINE	——MERNOT.
SCEDAIIOIVMDIE	——DVIMOI
——ADMVND REL	——HOND MONTA
——εDMVI	DEGEIHYNDII
——ADMVND RE	——MVND MONETA
——E REX INR	——
——DI+IVN RE	DEHVTÆNOΔE
——XDNV ——	DEINVND & DEIMVND
——ADMVND RE	MONEA & MONETA
——YD ——	DEINOLT ME FEC
SCNDVIYIONE	DEOIVIHVNHAΕ
ƷSCNVNVET	DNOVMDAIHƷ
SCEADNVDE	DOHRNIEISF
——IYIVNDE	DƷOIYIE VIONET
——MVNDE RE	EADRET MONETA
——I RE	EDVVINVS ME FEC
NCEAIDIYIVN R	EDYLFVS ME FECIT.
SCLAMYNI	EIONDAEMVN IVI.
SCEAINVMD	ELOFROED RN.
ƷCADMVIVID RIE	ERATINOFINO
HSEεADMVND RE	ERDNYLNEYI
SCEADIIYN	ƷRDHVFI-IEVS
SCIANIID R	ERGEMONDIA & ERGE-
SCEADMVNE	MOND MONEA.
——NVHE	ERiace CIV.
——MVN ERF	ERLEFREDVS
LDRENIDAN	——ANNIO
——AL	ERSALT MONI.
——DAAE	——M.
	——N & FRALI
	MON
	ERSAL MON retrograde

SCLADIIYIET	EYRIVIOBIADT.
SCEADMVND R	FREDEMVND NO
_____ REX	_____ MO.
_____ I RE	_____ MOT
NCINNDACECS	_____ MVR IVO
SCEADINYI	GISLEFREDO.
56. _____ NIE	_____ Pl. III. 42.
	& GISLEFREDO. A.
_____ MVM	_____ R. AA
EISINMVDCI	GRANOVNDO
SCEADMVND RE	GRIME FECIT MO.
57. _____ HVHD — ∴	_____ N MO ME FECIT P. IV. 43.
_____ ND — ∴	_____ MO — _____
_____ MVD RE	_____ — _____
_____ ND RE ∴	_____ MONETA
_____ D REX	GVNDBERT MON & MONE.
_____ N RE	HAIEBERT MOA
_____ D REX	_____ — _____
_____ CADMVND	HAMIN MONE
SEAIDMVNDE	HART AAARI
SCEANIYID	HFIRVDOIL
_____ EADIYIVII RI	HEHHNEX REX E
_____ +IVI —	HEHHNEX — —
_____ AIDNRE	HLYDOYIDYN
_____ NIYID	_____
_____ DIYII	HNEFTDLO
_____ MVMDE	HRHIVADIHYS NE
ESDANEMRVNE	HODVMRBEDO
SCIAHYIE	HVSCAM MO.
_____ NIID RE	_____ M. M. O
SCEADMVND	IAOLD= LDTIE
SIECEADIII	_____
SCEADMVNE	_____ FIETHC
H.SRCAHYII: E	_____ ILET ME & IAORDI-LET
	ME
SCCAEIMVII RI	IAOLDHET MEI
SCECADNVRND	IAE. . NONROE
SCIANIIDR	ICIAIIDAIE
SCADHVND I= E	IEMSODHR DOT
SCEAINVMD	IOHANNEM
_____ YM	_____ MI
IOEADMVDEI	IOMB IVINIOIE
SCEADIOIVNET	ISIEMVNDRIOT
SCCALIMVNR	LAIROEDBVME
SCEVDIOIVNE	RMARTINVNOI. MARTINVN
	MARTINVNI. IYIARTNNNI
_____ ADMVN	MARTINVS

SCEADIOIVNET	MARTIIVTSD
ECADMVMD RIE	MEVÐEꝛE
—ADMVMD —	—NRENI
(retrograde)	
SCEADMAD & SCE-	OANDDERT ME
ADMVD RX.	
MILO MEEETS	OANDDERT —
SCEADMVND RI	ODOMONERLIAx
—IIYVN R	ODVLBEIYI RE. RO. & ROI
—MVN R	—R MON.
—IIYIVN R	—MOIR
—DMVND REXI	OVLBEROI
—E	—VLBERT MOI
—IYN R	ODVLBNR MO & MOI
—MVND RE	—F ME FECIT
—YNDE	—VS ME F
—IDMVND.	OHEONEAIIAE.
—DIOIYIDI	OID MONEAIIAI
—EVDIYIAND	OIVIT BERETO.
—ADMVD REI	OIIYIIONAIIITII
ITCEADMVNIII	ONINONAEII
SCEADMVNI	ONHONAIIA or AI or AII
—IDMVND RE	OIIINONEAIIAI
H.SRCAIIVII: E	ONNONAIIAT
SCEADM.V.NI	OIIINONAIIAIRI
CEADVNVNR	—HEANA
SCEAIDMVND RL	OIIHIONEAIIEII or AIIAI
—DMVND RE	—IAIX
SCLAMVNI	OIIIIOMAIRI
SCEeADMVND RE	OIIHIONEAIIA+
—ADMVND RE	OZVVLF MONETA
—AIDMIYN	OTBER. T IYI
58. —IIYIYND	—T IYI. O Pl. IV. 44.
—TIOBIIAECS	—IYDO (retrograde)
SCEAIDMVND	OTDR MONI.
SCAVOEVDI	OTIE MOISIEI
SCEA. +DOM..E	O-BANIOF ME
—DIOIYNE	O-IBINIOIYIE
—MVD RE	—VIHEYIIE & O-IBVI:NIOME
—IDMIND	O-IBYINI OME
—DIOMNE	O-IBVI:NIOME
—IDMVND	O-IBVINIOME
SCIADNVDRIE	—
SCEADMVMD R	—
—D REI	—IE

FI3CIVMCIAE3S	O-IBVI ∴ NOM3.
SCEADIIYVD RE	OTIBYINROME
——INIYIID R	OYRAN IYI ∴ IE & IYIO ∴ &
———IVIVNE	MOIE
——DIYIVNI	OYRAN MO
———IOIYN	——— IYIO
——IIYIID	——— IL
——DMVND R	PARYS YYOLIE
——IDMVNDE	RATHER MONETA &
———N	RATHERVS MEC
———DE	HEART MODI
——IINVM.	—— VIOD
——ADMVD RE	——— I
———N —	——— I & VVODI. &
——IDMVNDE	VVODII
——DNVN	HEART VODII (retrograde)
——IDMVNDE	REMICIVS ME F
——DIHVND RE	HERA MODIL
EISINIXIVDCI	——— IIE.
59. SCEADIIHVND RE	——— R MODI
——MVN RI	HEISLEAN LOI [45.
——INM R	——FA MOE & MOIE Pl. IV.
——DIHVND RE	———
——INMDR	RISLELA NOE
H ∴ SRCAIIVH ∴ E	HEISLELA —
SCEADIIHVNI3	———
——IYIVNDI	RISLELA —
——MYD ∴ I	HEISLELA NOI & NOIE
———	SISLELA MOEL
SCLADNVHIE retro-	ROBETVS MO ∴
grade	ROIDIBERT MO.
SCE+DNV RE	SEDOXHEHNYIY
——ADMVND IIE	SEHVTAE NOAE
——NIYID & DE	SEMOND NONETA
——DIHV	——— NO & NOE
——MVNDIE	——— NOE
———E	———
——NIYDIE	SEIYIOND NOE
CEADMVNREST	———
ECE ∴ AQ ∴ NVITI	SERMYD NCEOT.
SC ∴ LADN ∴ DY ∴ IE	SEMONI NOEN.
LRDIIVDAFCI	S ∴ IAE ∴ FA MON.
	SILWOND NONE


SEADMVNDIE	SILWOND NONE
SCEADIIYIIDIIETI	SICMVNQ MONETI
———HVND IIIE	SIE N OHD NONET
———MVND RE	———IIOND MONETA I.
——— I & DE	———MVND MOE
——— R.	———OND MONE
——— RE (re-	———VND ——— &
trograde)	SIGEHYIID NONEAD
———AIYINID RE	———MYND MOT. (retrograde)
———DNVDE	SIGEMVNDEI
———MVND RE	——— NONEA P &
———-IIVN —	SIMVND NONETA
———MVND —	SIMVNDVS NONIT
CEADVNVM R	———Σ MONETA
SCEADMVNDIE	SNEFREN MHA
———IDMVNDE	SIIEII OHD NONET.
———DIIYIII	STEN MONEX
———VNE	———P MA ES (both retrograde)
———IYIYD REI	———HAN ² I
———DIYIYDI	TBYINROMEID
———MVR	——— I
———INVND R	———IOMER
———MVND RE	TEDREDO MONE
SAENNVOMEDIH	———VVINVS ME FC
SCEADMVHIE	VDARENOMED
———DIIIVEIIIE	YSCA MONETA
———ADMVND	·.·VTFIAOFEI+ & ·.·VTFIAOIEE.
———ODMVND RE	VNDELANONET
———AIDIYIVNE	VV V LLER MONET.
———DMVND RE	VVANDEFRED
ESCEADMVND	VVIDALD NONE (both retrograde)
SCEADMVNDE N	———BOLDSIE
HSRC AI IYIFL	———VSIE
ECEADNVHDT	———
SCEADNVHD RE·.	———VLD MONE
———MDRVE	———EDVIR NOT
———VND RE	———LF MONET.
———EADMVN —	———
DACIEIYIYNDIE	YYIEDYLE NONE.
SCEADMVD REX	VVILBALDVS ME
———ND R	———NEDVLF IIO
——— I RE	——— MONET
——— REX	VVINEGER MONE & VVINEG
———IYIVND —	———R·.·YONT
	VVINECE—R AAT

SCEADMVND RE	AAINEGER MONETA
—————E	VVINECRA ONT
————— REX	—————GRA ———
————— ———	—————G-R-·AONT
————— ———	—————IGER MONETA
———€ADMVNDE NR	————— ———
————— RI	—————EM RONE. RONETI.
———ADMVNIE	RONETAI.
CEEADIIVID RI	VVINEIYI RONE
60. SCE€ADMVN	—————M ROHRE
	—————IR MOL. MOIE. MOM × E
	Pl. IV. 46.
————— IYIYND	—————R MONE
—————ADIYIYND	————— IYIONE
—————E	—————MONE. MONETI
—————MYD REX	————— ———
—————IYM RE	————— ———
———€ADMVND RI	————— ———TV. MONETAI.
————— REI	————— ———AI.
————— RI	—————M RONETI
———ADMVND RE	—————IER NONET.
—————HD ———	————— ———
———€ADMVND RE.	————— ———MONETAI. MONETVI
REI. RI.	
———ADMVND RI.	————— ———LVI.
—————HVND RE	VVLFOLD MI FIET.
—————MVND RE.	VVONECE-R AAT
REX.	
———€ADMVNDE	VVIIV RONETAI
CEEADIIVID RE	IQDIIIIONEAIHAI
SCEADIOIVNET	IYIRECCNDTIOT
—————IYIYIYI HO.	EM·DHVLI·IEVO
—————ONVII	IOEAHVLAHI
—————IYII	HNEETDEO.
—————IYII	LCIYIDHIYIE
———€ADMVII RE	DEIHNLX REXI.
———ADMVD REX	OOI HOIEAHAI +
SC:IADIIVNIQ (retro-	··AIEAIORELE & AITIOELIH
grade)	
———VADIV (retrograde)	CMDEVNIAH
Γ —CEADIIVD REX	IQDIIIIONEAHAIH
SCEAIDIYIYND	DMI+OTAIYI
—————NIYI IDR	IKHIOIYIT2VI
—————ΓAIO IYI	THOVIEETS
SCIADIIVD RE	RHIDVS FIEE.
SCECADMVND	HHOIXI IN·DEAN

᠒CCALIYYIYNR	ONETIYIXIOAB᠘.
ESVIYI᠘AN	DYIYIEOAIXIOI
EIDIXIVDIIDI	EDIHAINOVIO
IIODIIIOIVIDIIIO	—————IO
E...TEDHIEL	ELIIDFRVNDTH
ESDAIEMRVNE	EIVIOINIV—O
EDMSNRGND	EONRVMDON᠘
IIODHIOIVND IIIO	OHNIHAIIVI
PAIDAIVNDE	STIEN NOHE
NDCHHIXIV	IAHRIDEIYOLIX.
VVIEDVLF MONET	ODYLBER MON.
61. OZVAJD RE	OVLADNM᠘. Pl. IV. 47.

It has not been deemed necessary to prefix a number to all the above varieties, but only to those which are figured in the plates, and which were selected for that purpose in order to show some peculiarities in the legend or form of the letters.

In 50 and 53 peculiar marks are introduced. In 49 the ʘ is of an unusual form. In 48, 51, 52, 55, 58, the letter M is variously constructed by a cross, a V. a Y. or an O. being placed between two II or formed of two VV. In 54 there is, at the commencement, a singular character, and to the T is attached a crescent. The whole legend is unintelligible; but, as it occurs with various modifications upon more than twenty specimens, it was probably not without meaning. The initial of 59 is peculiar; but, compared with that of 56, it may be supposed to be G. In 51 and 57 ME FECIT appears instead of the title MONETarius. In 52 is one of the several instances of the Latin termination of the name of the moneyer; such a termination is not quite unknown upon regal coins, for STF:NVS and WINIGERVS occur upon those of Alfred; but their more frequent occurrence upon

 The inverted ᠘ in these legends throughout should have been the R retrograde, but this form could not be represented by printing types.

these pieces of St. Eadmund may, perhaps, arise from their monastic origin, if indeed they really were issued from the Abbey of St. Edmundsbury.

The last penny in the foregoing list bears something like the name and title of a king, but as no trace of any such person can be found, it is placed among the other inexplicable coins of St. Eadmund.

HALF-PENNIES.

SCEADMVNDE	GILEHART MONE.
62. ————— RE	GILENRT NONE
———NVND REX	ODVLF ME FECIT. Pl. IV. 48.
∞CEADIIHYDE	VVINIGER MONE.
∞LLDIIVRE (retrograde)	∞DVT MONETA (retrograde)
SLIIVIAV TI	DAIE IIOIIT
CEADLIVMRE RE (retro.)	LLPN IVAI
EDRL·NIDANI	CEADLIVMRE RE (retro.) TMVE (retrograde)
MEDITVIR	LPSAI·MO
MENF·:IXL	ENIVVRENI
	FAN ·:· FAI

It has been generally supposed that the coins of St. Edmund were struck at the mint of the abbots of St. Edmundsbury, the earliest notice of which is the grant made to them by Edward the Confessor in 1066. The name of the place does not occur upon the coins, but has been supposed to have been intimated by the name of the saint. If such be the case, it would appear that the privilege of a mint must have been granted at the time of the canonization of Saint Edmund, all the circumstances of which are involved in much obscurity, but which it is now quite clear must have taken place very soon after his murder, in 870. The discovery of about 1800 coins, mixed with a large number of those of Alfred, would be strong presumptive evidence that they were cotemporary, but the fact is proved by four coins which are found in this hoard, bearing

on one side the name of Ælfred, and on the other that of Eadmund, with his saintly title. The type of these coins is the same as upon all the others of this saint, and three of them read as follows:

63. SCEADIVIVII RE AELFRED REX DO. Pl. IV. 49.

The fourth varies a little, and the legend of the reverse is retrograde.

64. CECADMVIID RE LLELFRED RL

Eadmund was murdered in 870; he was succeeded by Guthrum, the Dane, who subsequently acquired the friendship and protection of Ælfred, and was converted to Christianity in 878; it is therefore somewhat probable that these coins, which give the name of Saint to Eadmund, were struck about this period; that there is some connexion between the conversion of Guthrum, the canonization of Eadmund, and the striking of the coins which commemorate the event; and that all the circumstances occurred under the sanction of Ælfred.

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

CEOLNOTH.

Of the coins struck by Archbishops of Canterbury, there is found here not one previous to Archbishop Ceolnoth, and of his, only one, which resembles Rud. XIII. 5, except in a letter or two of the legend.

65. LIVLNOD ARLEPIS Bust with front face.

+VVVNHER MONETA. Christian monogram. Pl. IV. 50.

Of his successor, Ethered, who occupied the see from 871 to 891, not one piece was found; so that the one specimen of this prelate's coins, which is in the Museum collection, still remains unique.

PLEGMUND, 891—923.

Of the coins of this prelate are here found about fifty-nine specimens, and among them some varying in some peculiarities from any previously known. The first is remarkable from the union of the name of the cotemporary monarch with that of the archbishop.

66. ELFRED REX PLEGN. Cross.

EDAL VVE MO. in two lines, with three pellets between, one above and one below. Pl. IV. 51.

Of this legend there is only one specimen, and I am not aware of a similar one having been hitherto noticed; the type is the usual one. See Rud. XIII. 3; or *Silver Coins of England*, 151.

The second variety presents a somewhat new type, having DORO for Dorobernia, as an inscription in the centre of the obverse, instead of the usual type of a cross. The reverse is the ordinary one of the moneyer's name, in two lines, with some ornamental marks in the field. See Rud. XIII. Of this type are nineteen specimens.

67. PLELMVND ACP.¹⁰ Insc. DO RO in two lines, retrograde.

BIRNVAD MO. Cross and two pellets between, cross above and below.

68. PLELMVND¹¹ ARE IPR¹² DO RO in two lines, retrograde.

DIARV ALD MO.¹³ Pellet between and below, quineunx above.

69. PLELMVND¹⁴ ARCHIEP. DO RO in two lines.

ELFSTAN MO. Three pellets between, one above and below.

Three other specimens of this variety.

¹⁰ AC united¹¹ ND united.¹² IPR retrograde.¹³ M upside down.¹⁴ ND united.

70. Another has three pellets between, triplet above and below.

71. Two others have three crosses between, pellet above and below.

72. PLELMVND¹⁵ ARCHIEP DO RO. In two lines.

HVNFRED MO. Cross, and two pellets between; cross above and below.

73. Another has three crosses between, pellet above and below.

74. Another varies from this last in having the N D separate, and R instead of P in the prelate's name.

75. Two others have three crosses between, triplet above and below.

76. Four others have cross and two pellets between, cross above and below. N D separate; N F united.

77. PLELMVND ARCP. DO RO. In two lines.

HVNFR HDE¹⁶ MO. Cross, and two pellets between; cross above and below.

78. PLEGMVND¹⁷ ARCHIEP DO RO in two lines.

TIDVALD MO. In two lines, three pellets between, one above and below. Pl. IV. 52.

The next series have the type with which we are best acquainted, a cross on the obverse, with the name of the archbishop; and, on the reverse, the name of the moneyers, in two lines, with various ornaments interposed. Of this type there are twenty-six specimens described below.

79. PLEGMVND¹⁸ ARCHIEP. Cross.

ELFZTAN MO. Three pellets between, one above and below.

80. Another, three pellets between, triplet above and below.

¹⁵ ND united.

¹⁶ HD united.

¹⁷ ND united.

¹⁸ MV and ND united.

81. Another, ELFZTANMO, with the N and M united; a cross between, above, and below the lines.

82. PLEGMVND EPIZC. Cross.

ELZTAN MO. Pellet between, triplet above and below.

83. PLEGMVND M. Cross.

ELFZTAM. MO. Cross, and pellet between; pellet above and below.

84. PLEGMVND¹⁸ ARCHIEP. Cross.

HVNFRED¹⁹ MO. Cross between, above, and below.

Seven others similar.

85. PLEGMVND EPIZC⁻. Cross.

EDELSTAN MO. Pellet between, triplet above and below.

Another similar.

86. PLEGMVND ARCHIEP. Cross.

EDELVLV MO. Pellet between, triplet above and below.

Four others similar.

87. PLEGMVND ARCHIEP. Cross.

TIDVALD MO. Pellet between, above, and below.

88. Another reads TIDVEALD.

89. Another, also reading TIDVEALD, styles the prelate only EPIZC.

The other three specimens of this type vary somewhat from the others, by inserting the name of the see in the legend of the obverse, and in reading it retrograde.

90. PLEGEMVNDORO (retrograde). Cross.

DESAVD MO. Three pellets between, one above and below.

91. PLEGMVNDORO (retrograde). Cross.

ELFXTAN MO. Cross and pellet between, one above and below.

¹⁸ MV and ND united.

¹⁹ N and F united.

92. PLEGEMVNDORO (retrograde). Cross.

ELFZTAN MO. Cross, three pellets, and quartet between;
two pellets above and below. Pl. IV. 53.

The two following specimens are of a type hitherto unknown; and the import I am unable to explain.

93. PLEGMVND EPISX̄. Inscription X̄DF.

DIARVALD MO. Three pellets between, one below.

94. The other, EDELZTAN MO. Pellet between, above, and below. Pl. IV. 54.

There are now left, of the coins ascribed to Plegmund, eleven, upon which only one or two letters of his name appear, and yet of which there can be no doubt that the attribution is correct; they are evidently the production of very careless workmen.

95. PE + DORO ACIEP. Cross.

BNRIV AD²⁰ MO. Pellet between, above, and below.

Four others exactly the same; and the following have the same ornaments between the lines.

96. PE × DORO ACEP	R. BNRIVAD ²⁰ MO.
97. — + — AEIFPSC	R. BIRNVALD ²¹ — Pl. IV. 55.
98. P + — ACIEPF	R. BNRIVAD ²⁰ —
99. P+E ODOR AEICP	R. — IAD ²⁰ —
100. RE+ DORO — IL	R. BIRNVALD ²¹ —
101. PE + — AEIEI (retrog.)	R. BIRMAIHD MO.
102. — + — ACIEP	R. EDERED MO. Pellet between and below, triplet above.

To these must be added two in which the inscriptions are exceedingly blundered, but still which cannot be attributed to any one but Plegmund.

103. RDI VEPI+EVIO RO	R. DIVRVALD PO.
104. DIIE ED	R. EDELVLV MO.

²⁰ N and R united.

²¹ N and V united.

There are also a few of which it would be vain to attempt a description.

It may be fairly concluded respecting any mass of coins discovered together, that those pieces which are most numerous, are specimens of the currency most common at the time when the treasure was interred. Looking, then, at the list of the personages who may be considered to have struck the coins comprising the English portion of the Cuerdale treasure, it appears that the far greater number bear the name of Alfred or St. Eadmund; it is clear, therefore, that these were strictly cotemporary pieces, and that the deposit was made very soon after the death of Alfred, before his coins had been displaced by those of his successor.

Archbishop Plegmund occupied the see of Canterbury for eleven years before the death of Alfred, and survived him twenty-three years; of his coins there are here fifty-nine specimens. He was the last prelate of Canterbury who struck coins in his own name, and it is not improbable that he may have discontinued the practice some years before his death; indeed, while the occurrence of the name of Alfred upon one of Plegmund's coins proves that some of his coins were struck during that king's reign, there is not any evidence that he struck coins after that king's death, and it is probable that all his coins here found may have been struck during the life of Alfred. There are, however, forty-five coins of Eadweard, the successor of Alfred: he died in 924; and this is the very latest year in which any of the coins here discovered could have been struck. While, then, these coins prove that the interment must have taken place after the death of Alfred, the smallness of the number, 45, leads to the presumption that it took place very soon after his death; probably not later than the year 910.

Upon looking over the names of the princes which appear upon the coins under consideration, it cannot but be remarked how rapidly the currency of any particular period must have disappeared and been destroyed. There are here above 2,700 coins which were probably interred about the year 910, and amongst these are only three, viz. two of Ethelred and one of Ceolnoth, which could possibly have been struck more than forty years before that time.

It may also be remarked, that these coins were probably collected within a limited district, for there is but one coin of any Mercian King, not one of the usual Mercian type, even of Alfred himself. From this circumstance it may, perhaps, be conjectured, that the pieces of Alfred with the Mercian type, and those of Æthelred, which are all of that type, were struck for circulation in that district, and that their currency beyond those bounds was very limited. It must be observed, that there is not amongst these coins any of either an archbishop of York, or a king of Northumbria, which may be accounted for from the circumstances that this treasure consisted entirely of silver, and that no coins of that metal were current in Northumbria before the time of Regnald, who commenced his reign in 912; and the absence of any of this king's coins in a large mass discovered in the district where his coins would generally circulate, may be considered as another proof that the interment took place much about the time which has been already mentioned, unless, indeed, their absence is to be accounted for in the same manner as the absence of the Mercian coins, that they were collected in a district where Northumbrian coins did not circulate. If this limited space for circulation is not admitted, it becomes almost necessary to admit that the duration of any coinage must have been short, for the entire absence of the Mercian types of Æthel-

red and Alfred, and of any coins of any sole monarch, or any East Anglian King before the time of Alfred, can scarcely be accounted for by any other supposition than that they had never circulated freely in the district where this hoard was collected, or that this description had been called in and ceased to circulate in an early part of Alfred's reign.

Maintaining our opinion, that the deposit was made about the year 910, and that, consequently, no Northumbrian coins could have been found in a hoard consisting exclusively of silver, I am of opinion that such coins, had they existed, would not have been found here, as there is every appearance of this treasure having been collected in the south, and transferred in one mass to the place of its deposit.

EARL SITRIC.

105. SITRIC COMES in two lines, three crosses between, four pellets above and below.

SCELDFOR between GVNDI BERTVS. Four pellets above and below. PL. IV. 56.

From the style and general appearance of this coin, there can be scarcely any hesitation in considering it as Anglo-Saxon; but then, who is this Sitric? who is Gundibertus, the moneyer? where is Seeldford? I have not been able to discover any place which I could reasonably suppose to have been intended. Gundiberht is a good Saxon name; and though it has not, I believe, been noticed as that of a moneyer upon any hitherto known coin, it does occur upon twelve coins of St. Eadmund in this treasure. I am very much disposed to think, that Earl Sitric was the person who was afterwards married to the daughter of Eadweard the elder. The first men-

tion of him is in the *Annals of Ulster* (p. 253), in the year 916, when he invaded Ireland. He was driven out of Dublin in 919, and appears to have died in 926. It is true, that upon all these occasions he is styled king; but, supposing these coins to have been deposited some years before the date of his first mention by any of these authorities, it is not improbable that he may have borne only the title of COMES at the time when these pieces were struck. There were, indeed, two or three Sidrocs, who were killed in 871; but they were connected with the roving plunderers of that time, and there is not any reason to suppose that they struck money; and they were of too roving a disposition to allow of the probability of their reposing long enough in any one place to establish a mint.

Mr. Petrie, who has been kind enough to search after the Sitrics, Siefreds, and other personages, named upon others of these coins, informs me, that he cannot find any Sitric witnessing charters about this period; the son-in-law of Eadweard the elder remains therefore without any recorded rival for the honour of having struck the above coin.

FRENCH SERIES.

Having, from an attentive examination of the Anglo-Saxon coins, come to the conclusion that this great mass of coins was deposited somewhere about the year 910, and that that portion of them, with one or two exceptions, was struck within forty years of that date; I shall now proceed to an examination of the acknowledged French portion of the treasure, and see how far these coins bear out the same conclusion; and also endeavour to detect any

peculiarities in the collective mass which may elucidate the obscurity in which the appropriation of these coins appears to be involved, chiefly from the circumstance of there being several kings who bear the same names, as Louis and Charles, and from some of each name bearing sometimes the title of King, sometimes that of Emperor. In such cases, the only clues therefore afforded by the coins themselves, must be derived from a comparison of their different styles of workmanship and types, and in some instances from the names of the mints which they bear; for, as the dominions of these princes were not all coextensive, a coin may have been struck by one prince at a place which was not included in the territories of any other of the same name. Bearing these circumstances in mind, we may proceed to an examination of the pieces themselves, which are here separated into classes, according to their types and legends.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. HLVDVVICVS PIVS | . ARGENTINA CVITAS in |
| Cross. | two lines. Pl. 5. 57. |
| 2. HLVDVVVS PIVS. | . ARGENTIA CVHS in two |
| Cross. | lines retrograde, 19 to 25 grs. |

As it is asserted, and there seems no reason to dispute the fact, that no other prince of this name was styled PIVS except Louis le Debonnaire, these pieces could not have been struck later than the year 840, and as there were only fourteen specimens in the whole mass, it is not improbable that, at the time of the deposit, his coins had, in a great measure, disappeared from general circulation, that those here described were struck in the latter part of his reign, and that they are the earliest French coins to be found in this hoard. It is true that some amongst them have been attributed to Charlemagne, but as in the French authors there does not appear to be any proof of the correctness of

this attribution, and as there is not one single undisputed coin of Charlemagne to be here found, there seems reason to believe that all the coins here described bearing the name or monogram of Charles, must be ascribed to some later king of that name.

The next portion of the Cuerdale find which requires examination, is a parcel of coins which resemble each other in type, but present some variations in the legend and workmanship. They, with some exceptions, bear on the obverse a cross, with the name and title of the monarch as the legend; and on the reverse, the monogram of Carolus, with the name of the mint as the legend.

3. CARLVS IMP AVG. Cross.	R. BITVRICES CIVIT. Monogram. 22 to 26 grs. Pl. V. 58.
4. ————— ——— ——— ———	— NEVERNIS CIVIT. Mon. 22 $\frac{5}{10}$ grs.
5. ————— ——— R- ———	— TOLOSA CIVI. CARL in two lines. 22 $\frac{2}{10}$ grs. Pl. V. 59.
6. ————— REX ———	— CLAROMINT. Mon. 24 to 26 grs. Pl. V. 60.
7. ————— ——— FR	METVLLO. Mon. Pl. V. 62.
8. ————— ——— — or F	MET × VLLO. Mon. 22 to 28 grs. Pl. V. 63, 64, 65.
9. ————— ——— —	MET × VLLO. Halfpen- ny 15 $\frac{4}{10}$ grs. Pl. V. 66.
10. ————— R Mon.	LIM◇VICAS CIVIS. Cross, 28 grs. Pl. V. 61.
11. ———OLVS REX FRAN. Cross.	BELGEVACVS CIVI Mon. 25 $\frac{5}{10}$ grs.
12. Monogram of Carolus.	METVLLO. Cross. Halfpenny, 11 to 14 grs. Pl. V. 67.
13. IMPERATOR A Mon.	METTIS CIVITAS Cross, 22 $\frac{4}{10}$ grs. Pl. V. 68.

Nos. 3, 4. It will be observed of these coins, that they give the monarch the titles of IMP. AVG., while upon most of the others the titles are REX; REX F.; REX FR.; or REX R. Upon examination of these two coins, we find that they differ from the others in workmanship. There is a flatness and smoothness about the letters which strikes the eye, but is not describable in words; and the limbs of the cross are perfectly plain, not expanding at the ends, nor terminating in a cross line. A variety of No. 3 has the name of the mint on both sides, reading on the obverse, instead of the king's name, BITVRICES CIVITA: see *Description des Monnaies de la Deuxième Race de France, par Messrs. Fougères and Combrouses*, No. 331, where the authors seem disposed to attribute it to Charles le Chauve, but to hesitate on account of the legend, to which, however, I am not disposed to attach any importance, considering it merely a blunder of the workman; an occurrence in those times too common to excite surprise, or to afford foundation for a theory. No. 3. Messrs. F. and C. No. 336, attribute to Charlemagne. No. 4. No. 132, they had confidently assigned to Charles le Chauve, but subsequently removed it to Charlemagne, together with No. 338, which is the same coin better engraved. Biturices and Neversis are within the kingdom of Aquitaine, which had been conferred upon Louis le Debonnaire before his father Charlemagne attained the title of Emperor. These pieces, therefore, as we thus exclude Charlemagne, must have been struck either by Charles le Chauve, who succeeded to the kingdom of France in 840, and became emperor in 875, two years before his death, or by Charles le Gros, who was emperor from 884 to 888.

No. 5. This piece is figured by Messrs F. and C. No. 60, and attributed to Charlemagne; but, as it appears to resemble

the workmanship of some of the coins of Odo, it may more probably be assigned to Charles le Gros.

No. 6. This piece, figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 376, is considered very enigmatical, and assigned with hesitation to Charles le Gros. It is a large thin piece, with broad margin, and straggling letters, very unlike in appearance to Nos. 1 and 2, but as style seems to depend upon locality, all three may have been struck in the same reign.

Nos. 7, 8, 9, all bear the names METVLLO. The half-penny No. 9, much resembles in style Nos. 3, 4, having nearly the same formed cross and flat workmanship, and was probably struck by the same prince, though he is styled only REX, not IMP. With regard to Nos. 7 and 8, the workmanship is not so similar to that of 1 and 2 that it can with safety be asserted that they were struck by the same prince, neither are they so dissimilar as to compel their separation. Of these coins of METVLLO there are five hundred and sixty specimens, the very far greater number of which have a cross between the letters T and V. They have one general look of resemblance; yet in the form and proportions of the cross upon the obverse they differ exceedingly; in some (fig. 63,) this emblem has long limbs, scarcely varying in breadth from one end to the other, but never without the line at the end, which distinguishes it from the form of Nos. 3 and 4, while in others (fig. 64,) it has the shape and proportions of the Maltese cross; and the gradations from one form to the other are so gradual, that no line of demarcation can be established, and there does not appear to be any guide afforded by the pieces themselves for separating the coins of one king from those of another of the same name and rank. It may, however, be remarked, that in the pieces which omit the cross in METVLLO, the cross upon the obverse is much smaller than upon the others,

and that the letters are more broad and flat; especially, that the cross strokes of the E and F are long and broad; one, however, with a large cross, has somewhat of the same character of letters, though not so strongly marked. One of these pieces has a pellet in one quarter of the cross. The peculiar form of the E and F generally pervades the whole of these coins; but in some the cross strokes are mere triangular points, not graved in the die, but probably punched in with a triangularly pointed tool. One of the coins of this type is figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 52, who assign it to Charlemagne, from the form of the cross, and from the monogram commencing with a C not a K, but, as it has been before observed that the cross is of various forms, and as those gentlemen afterwards acknowledge (p. 37) that the two supposed varieties in the construction of the monogram were used indifferently, the grounds of the attribution to Charlemagne are taken from under them. From the great number of these coins comprised in this Cuerdale find, it is reasonable to suppose that they formed a considerable proportion of the currency of the country at the time of the interment. Now, reason has been shewn for supposing that this took place about the year 910; and as Charles le Simple commenced his reign in 898, there was time enough for his coins to have become generally current: to him, therefore, many of them, if not the whole, may with some probability be assigned.

No. 10. This coin does not appear to have been known to Messrs. F. and C.; it is a broad, well spread, and well executed coin, in general appearance closely resembling a coin of Eudes, struck at the same place, which will be mentioned hereafter; the monogram is on the obverse with the king's name, contrary to the arrangement upon the pieces we have already noticed. The workmanship slightly varies

from a coin of Carloman, (fig. 79,) on which, however, the name of the mint is written LIMOVX; and it may, therefore, be probably assigned to Charles le Simple, the immediate successor of Eudes. It must, however, be recollected, that only twenty-two years elapsed between the reigns of Charles le Chauve and Charles le Simple, that that period was not marked by striking changes of style and type, and that there are only four specimens of this coin in the Cuerdale find; there are, therefore, but slight grounds for preferring one attribution to the other.

No. 11. This piece Messrs. F. and C. 339, attribute to Charles le Chauve; and from its general resemblance to some of the coins with GRATIA DI REX generally assigned to that king, the correctness of the attribution may be admitted.

No. 12 is assigned by Messrs. F. and C. No. 150, to Charles le Gros, but without any reasons stated: there is not any cross in the middle of the word METVLLO, there is nothing in the workmanship which separates it from the pennies before described, and we would therefore be better, perhaps, disposed to class them together, and assign them to Charles le Simple.

No. 13, undescribed by Messrs. F. and C., who, however (No. 155), describe a coin struck at Utrecht, and confidently assign it to Charles le Gros, inasmuch as that town, according to them, was never in the hands of Charles le Chauve, the only other prince who could have any claim to it. That coin reads IMPERATOR AVGVSTVS, which will interpret the A upon this; and as METTIS was situated in the portion which ultimately fell to the lot of Charles le Gros, both coins may reasonably be assigned to the same prince.

The coins next to be considered resemble each other in

type, but not always in workmanship; this seems to vary in the different districts in which they were struck. They all bear the monogram of Carolus, with the legend GRATIA DI REX, and on the reverse a cross, with the name of the mint. The figures prefixed to the consecutive numbers indicate the number of specimens of each type.

1.	14.	GRA◇TIA D-I O REX.	ANDEGAVIS CIVITAS, Angers. 26 ⁵ / ₁₀ grs. Pl. v. 69.
19.	15.	GRATIA D-I REX	ANDEGAVIS CIVITAS, Angers. 21 to 26 grs.
4.	16.	————— ————	ATREBAS CIVI, Arras. 27 grs.
1.	17.	————— ————	S-CI AVDOMARI. St. Omer. 27 grs. Pl. v. 70.
12.	18.	————— ————	AVRELIANIS CIVITAS. Orleans. 25 to 28 grs.
3.	19.	————— ————	BLESIANIS CASTR◇. Blois. 25 grs.
1.	20.	————— ————	BESIANIS CASTR◇. re- trog. (- for T) 26 ⁷ / ₁₀ grs.
1.	21.	————— D REX	BOIONIS CIVIT. 18 ¹ / ₁₀ grs. Rude work. Pl. vi. 71.
3.	22.	GRATA D- ———	BRVCCIA MO. Brosse. 26 to 28 grs.
1.	23.	CPATA O- ———	BRVCCIA MO. 26 ³ / ₁₀ grs. Pl. vi. 72.
1.	24.	GRATIA DI ———	CAMARACVS CIVIS. Cambray.
2.	25.	————— ————	CARN◇TIS CIVITAS. Chartres. 24 to 27 grs.
52.	{	26. ————— ————	CIN◇MANIS CIVITAS. Le Mans. Pl. vi. 73.
		27. GRITIA ————	CIN◇MANIS CIVITAS. 25 to 28 grs.
1.	28.	GRATIA ————	CINOMANIS CIVITA. Halfpenny. 13 ² / ₁₀ grs. Pl. vi. 74.
10.	29.	————— ————	†CVRTIS AS ◇ NIEN. Courtissan. 25 to 26 grs.
1.	30.	————— ————	SCI ΔIONYSII M. St. Denys. 26 grs.
1.	31.	————— ————	EBROICAS CIVITAS. Evreux. 24 ⁸ / ₁₀ grs.

2.	32.	GRATIA DI REX	LVGDVNI CLAVATI. Laon. 26 $\frac{9}{10}$ grs. Pl. v. 69.
1.	33.	———— — — —	NAMNETIS CIVITAS. Nantes. 24 $\frac{4}{10}$ grs.
1.	34.	———— D- REX	NEVERNIS CIVITAS. Nevers. 25 $\frac{7}{10}$ grs.
1.	35.	GRATIA DI REX.	HN◇VI◇MVILLA. Nimi- guen. 27 $\frac{6}{10}$ grs.
1.	36.	———— — — —	PARISII CIVITAS. Paris. 19 $\frac{5}{10}$ grs.
1.	37.	———— — — —	PARISII CIVITAS. Half- penny. 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ grs. Pl. vi. 75.
1.	38.	———— — — —	PORCO CASTELLO. Cha- teau Porcien. 26 $\frac{6}{10}$ grs.
1.	39.	———— — — —	QVVENTOVVICI. Quan- age. 18 $\frac{2}{10}$ grs. Pl. vi. 76.
1.	40.	———— — — —	SENONES CIVITAS. Sens. 26 $\frac{8}{10}$ grs.
2.	41.	———— — — —	SVESSIO CIVITAS. Sois- sons. 24 $\frac{8}{10}$ grs.
1.	42.	———— — — —	TVRONES CIVI broken. Tours. Pl. vi. 77.

The above coins are all attributed to Charles le Chauve by Messrs. F. and C., who have given figures of the whole, or of varieties of them, with the exception of Nos. 17, 21, 28, and 37, which they do not appear to have seen. They have not noticed the variety 14, which inserts the lozenge and round shaped O into the legend of obverse. There is not much difficulty in concluding that this is a coin of Charles le Simple, struck during his minority, under the regency of Eudes, whose name was, as it were, shadowed out in this legend; for if the coin is held so as to place the D uppermost, it will be found that ◇DO+ are in precisely the same relative situations which they occupy upon the coins of Eudes himself, with this type, struck at the same place, (see fig. 82). If this conjecture be correct, this is an important coin, inasmuch as it attracts to Charles le Simple several coins which have hitherto been denied him. Messrs.

F. and C. mention as two characteristics of his coins, a careless execution, and one or more pellets in the angles; now this coin has neither of these marks: there is not any pellet, and the workmanship is remarkably neat. If this coin belongs to Charles le Simple, so, probably, does the next, No. 15, which in no respect differs from it, except in the omission of the two letters \diamond and O. Very similar in style also are the coins 18, 19, 26, 33, and 42; which, however, as they all belong to the same district, may owe their similarity as much to their locality as to their contemporaneousness; 28 is also very similar, and it takes its origin from a distant district. Now, it appears that the specimens of these similar coins are much more numerous than those of the other and dissimilar coins; and such would probably be the case with the coins of Charles le Simple in any mass of coins interred, as these probably were, during his reign. There is another coin, No. 34, struck at Nevernis, which is also similar in style of workmanship, and which may be assigned to the same king on that account, as well as from its dissimilarity, in that respect, to No. 4, which was struck at the same place, but which was, from necessity, assigned to Charles le Chauve or Charles le Gros.

Messrs. F. and C. p. 25, assert that Charles le Simple never used the monogram; yet in their supplement they assign to him some with this mark, but distinguished from the coins of Charles le Chauve by having one or more pellets in the quarters of the cross, or in having on the reverse the name of the mint written across the field. It appears probable, from this find, that many coins of the type now under discussion must be assigned to him. Their assertion is the more remarkable, as their No. 160, which contains the monogram, has also the name of Odo; and that coin could probably be assigned only to Charles le Simple.

Though most of the other coins in this series differ in style of workmanship from those just mentioned, it is not necessary to assign them to a different monarch; for an examination of all the pieces in this find prohibits certain conclusions being drawn, from style alone, with regard to the appropriation of a coin to a particular reign; for that character seems to be more influenced by the taste and skill of a different locality, than of a different period. The coins bearing the monograms of Carolus and Eudes, Nos. 15 and 47, struck at Angers, are perfectly similar to each other in every thing but the monogram. The same similarity may be observed in Nos. 18 and 49, with the name AVRELIANIS, and also, in a less degree, between Nos. 32 and 52, with LVGDVNI CLAVATI. No. 10, with LIMOVICAS, resembles in size and style No. 51, though the type and the reign are different. The coins of Louis le Bègue, with TVRONES and BLESIANIS, No. 43, and Messrs. F. and C. No. 344, exactly resemble those of Eudes, struck at the same place, and also those of ANDEGAVIS, CINOMANIS, and NAMNETIS, all towns in the same district, but they all differ from coins struck by the same princes at LVGDVNI CLAVATI and COMPENDIO PALATIO, which are distant from them, though near to each other.

No. 17. SCI AVDOMARI (St. Omer) is unknown to Messrs. F. and C., but their No. 116, which they attribute to the monastery of St. Andrew at Bourdeaux, is probably an imitation of this coin, which is in good preservation, and has every letter distinct.

No. 20 is a variety of 19, nearly as well executed, but somewhat blundered, the L being omitted, the obverse legend retrograde, and on the reverse a single line — for the letter T.

No. 21 is unknown to Messrs. F. and C., it is a rough ill

executed coin, the letters straggling, not well defined or well formed; there is some appearance of a ligature between the first O and I, as if it were intended to read BONONIS, Boulogne?

Nos. 22, 23. Messrs. F. and C. (No. 330) have figured a similar coin, with a pellet in one quarter of the cross, which, according to their rule (p. 41) ought to be assigned to Charles le Simple, but yet they appear to give it to Charles le Chauve. Their plate indicates a wedge-shaped mark in three quarters; one of the coins in this find has this mark very distinctly in each, but not any pellet except one in the upper limb; another specimen is without either pellet or wedges, but both have a large pellet over the letter M. Both use a reversed \mathcal{O} instead of D in the legend, and both are of coarse work. Both seem to be of the same time, and, if the coins with the pellet in the quarter are to be assigned to Charles le Simple, both, most probably, are his.

Nos. 26, 27. These coins are mentioned by Messrs. F. and C. and a specimen is figured amongst their unnumbered coins of the towns of Charles le Chauve, but the legend is blundered, reading CHIOMAINS CATIVIS; the letters are ill-formed, and scarcely broader at the ends than in the middle; in their list they refer to CENOMANIS as the correct reading, and so it appears upon their map. These coins read CINOMANIS CIVITAS, the letters well and clearly formed, and remarkable for their large and almost round terminations. Their No. 113 reads like these, but the letters have not the peculiar form, and their O is round, not lozenge shaped. Is theirs a coin of Charles le Chauve, and these Charles le Simple's? When did the lozenge shaped \diamond become generally used upon the coins of this race? It is seen upon one coin of Charlemagne,

No. 17, and, perhaps, upon one of Pepin, No. 279. Does it ever occur upon those of Louis le Debonnaire, or any indisputable coin of Charles le Chauve? It does occur on those of Louis le Begue, and frequently on those of Odo.

No. 28. The halfpenny of this town does not appear to have been hitherto known; it partakes of the character of the penny, but in the only specimen here found, the impression is not sharp and clear, the field being rough and rather blistered.

No. 37. The halfpenny of Paris is similar in type and workmanship to the penny; it is not noticed by Messrs. F. and C.

No. 39. This is a compact neat coin, without any thing of the expanded margin, or wide spread letters with which Messrs. F. and C. characterise their No. 329; it more resembles the figure given amongst the towns of Charles le Chauve, to whom they assign both coins, though both have the pellets in the quarters of the cross, which they elsewhere think distinguishes the coins of Charles le Simple.

No. 42. This differs from the one given by Messrs. F. and C. in reading TVRONES instead of TVRONVS, and in having the lozenge shaped \diamond .

Upon a review of the remarks here made upon this series of coins, it will be admitted, especially upon the evidence of No. 14, and Messrs. F. and C.'s No. 160, that some of these coins with the legend GRATIA DI REX, which have been assigned to Charles le Chauve, must now be removed to Charles le Simple; but which, and how many of them, it is very difficult to determine, for they are identical in type and legend, and the character of the workmanship is more dependant upon place than time; the difficulties of arranging the various coins of the several kings Louis and Charles, will only be surmounted by a careful and

candid examination of a considerable number of disinterments.

LOUIS LE BEGUE, 877—879.

43. MISERICORDIA D-I REX. Mon. of Louis.
TVR◊NES CIVITAS. Cross. 24 $\frac{7}{10}$ grs. Pl. vi. 78.

Of this monarch, and of this type, there are here only three specimens; this coin is figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 137, and is by them attributed to Louis le Begue, to which perhaps no objection will be made; the legend of the obverse is the same as that which occurs upon some coins of Eudes, and the workmanship is exactly similar to that of the same monarch struck at the same place. The legend is peculiar to the coins of Eudes and to those of Louis, which bear this type; and as Louis le Begue is most nearly cotemporary with Eudes, of all the monarchs of that name who included Tours within their dominions, it may be considered safe to attribute this coin to him. A similar coin struck at Blois is published by Messrs. F. and C., No. 344, and it may be remarked, that it is only upon the coins of these two towns, Blois and Tours, that this legend occurs, and only upon the coins of Eudes and this Louis.

CARLOMAN, 878—884.

44. CARLOMAN REX. Cross. R LIMOVX CIVIS.
Mon. 25 to 29 grs. Pl. vi. 79.

Of this king there were only seven coins in the present find, and all similar to the one above described. Messrs. F. and C. do not mention Limoges as one of the mints of Carloman, nor do they notice upon any other coin the mode in which the name is here written. It is a broad spread coin, with a margin rather beyond the type, and resembles in style the pieces of Eudes and Charles, figs. 80 and 61, struck at the same place.

Eudes or Odo, 888—898.

The next coins to be described are a number varying in type, but all bearing, more or less fully and explicitly, the name and titles of Odo; and there is not any doubt entertained that they all belong to that monarch, who is usually named Eudes. He was Count of Paris, and declared regent of France during the minority of Charles the Simple: he was not content, however, with the power alone, but assumed the title, of king, and caused himself to be consecrated; nor was it until his death, in 898, that the true heir succeeded to the throne and regal authority.

The coins of Eudes vary more than usual in the arrangement of type, legend, and monogram; and they are here therefore divided into three or four series, beginning with those which bear his name in the legend, although there is not any reason for supposing that they were earliest in point of date.

45. $\diamond D \diamond$ REX F. Within the inner circle a large square \diamond .
 LIM \diamond VICAS. Cross. $10 \frac{8}{10}$ grs. Pl. vi. 80.

Of this kind there are five specimens. No. 355 of Messrs. F. and C. is an incorrect representation of this coin; their final S is converted into a C, and the type of the obverse appears like an ill formed cross rather than a square letter: the coin is very rare and their specimen probably not in very good preservation. There is a sixth specimen which varies slightly from the above, reading—

$I \diamond Q \diamond$ REX I. R LIM \diamond VCAS.

46. ODDO REX FR—C. Cross.
 TOLOSA CIVI. Within an inner circle, ODDO.
 $26 \frac{2}{10}$ grs. Pl. vi. 81.

Of this type there are only three specimens; the letters D on the reverse are singularly formed, being circles with one side of the exterior margin thickened and straight. The

coin, figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 168, differs slightly from these, having the second D on the obverse imperfect, and the final O square.

47. GRATIA D—I REX. Within inner circle +◇DO.

ANDEGAUIS CIVITAS. Cross. 23 to 27 grs.

Of this type and town (Anjou) there are thirty-three specimens, varying in weight from 23 to 27 grs. ; the workmanship is very neat, and the coins in perfect preservation. It is figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 159, and appears by their estimate to be the least rare of all the coins of Eudes.

48. (Pl. vi. 82). This is a single specimen of a halfpenny of the above town, weighing $13\frac{1}{10}$ grs. In workmanship and type it exactly resembles the above, except that it reads CIVITVS. It is probably of extreme rarity, as it seems to be unknown to Messrs. F. and C.

49. GRATIA D—I REX. In inner circle ◇D◇ REX.

AVRELIANIS CIVITAS. Cross. $26\frac{7}{10}$ grs.

This is a single specimen of the coin figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 161. It was struck at Orleans, is broader and less neat than the Anjou coins: the letters of the king's name are differently arranged, and his title of REX added.

50. (Pl. vi. 83). Very similar to the preceding, but struck at Compiègne, and reads CONPENDIO PALATIO. The king's name and title are the same, but rather differently arranged. Only one specimen occurs of this coin, weighing $25\frac{3}{10}$ grs. It is unknown to Messrs. F. and C. ; in workmanship and size it resembles the preceding.

51. GRATIA D—I REX. In inner circle ◇D◇ between two crosses.

LIM◇VICAS CIVIS. Cross. 23 to 28 grs.

This is a very broad spread coin, the margin extending beyond the type, the workmanship good, the letters large, clear and distinct. It is the most common of all the coins

of Eudes, and there are in this hoard one hundred and twenty specimens. See Messrs. F. and C., No. 166.

52. (Pl. vi. 84). Struck at Laon, LVGDVNI CLAVATI, similar in all other respects to No. 49. There is here only one specimen, weighing $26\frac{9}{10}$ grs. This mint of Eudes was not known to Messrs. F. and C.

The next series of the coins of this king seems to have been struck only at Blois and Tours; the workmanship of both is similar and neat.

53. MISERICORDIA D-I or DE-I. Monogram of
◇ DO RX.

BLESIANIS CASTR ◇. Cross. 25 to 27 grs. Pl. vii. 85.

Three specimens only of this town are here found, varying very slightly from each other; one reading DI, another DE-I. One reads the letters of the king's name retrograde. Messrs. F. and C. have given two figures of this coin, Nos. 162 and 390, but neither of them exactly resemble the specimens before us.

54. Of the coins of Tours there are twenty-eight specimens, presenting eight varieties, weighing from 22 to 26 grs., and varying slightly in legends, reading MISERICORDIA DI, DEI, DN, DI, RX, or M, with the monogram of Odo, and on the reverse, TVR ◇ NES CIVITAS, to which is sometimes prefixed the letter H, and in one instance, M. (See Messrs. F. and C., No. 354). Their No. 169, if correctly represented, is a much smaller coin, and apparently of very different workmanship.

LOUIS XI., DE SAXE? 876—882.

55. RATIA DI RS. Monogram.

+ IN VICO NAMVCA. Cross, pellet in two quarters.
Pl. vii. 86.

Of this coin there is only one specimen, and that a fragment. Messrs. F. and C., No. 369, have a similar

coin, which also appears to have been broken into two pieces. Their 368 which bears the same monogram and the same type, and is apparently of the same workmanship, has for legend, on the obverse, HLVIDOVVICVSO. They have not assigned it to any prince; but are deterred from giving it to Louis IV. only because they think that Namur, the place where it was probably struck, was not included in his dominions; and are evidently disposed to read HAMVCO, which might be supposed to be Ham in Picardy, and would therefore allow of the coin being assigned to Louis IV. Upon our coin the letter is clearly N, and their supposition cannot be maintained. There is another objection; Louis IV. began to reign in 936, more than nineteen years after the time when reasons have been given to believe these coins were interred. I am rather disposed to conjecture that they may have been struck by Louis de Saxe, to whom Lorraine, in which district Namur was situated, was given by Louis III. His connexion with France may have occasioned its resemblance in type and style to the coins of Eudes, and the place of its nativity may account for the introduction of the pellets in the quarters of the cross, which are not usual upon coins truly French. The expression IN VICO is also not usual; but we find it upon coins attributed to this prince, and struck at Vizet and Maestricht. See Messrs. F. and C., Nos. 260, 261.

56. HLVDVVVICS IEX. Cross.

II VICO NAMVCO. Cross. pellet in each angle. 25 grs.
Pl. vii. 87.

This coin must probably be assigned to the same prince; it is much more decidedly German in appearance, closely resembling in style of work those pieces which have for their type the portico of a temple. We have of it only one specimen.

57. H LVDOVVICVS I. Cross, with pellet in each angle.
 XRITIANA PICIO. Front of Temple. Pl. vii. 88.

Of this coin there are six specimens, weighing from 24 to 26 grs.; they are of smaller diameter than those of this type are in general, but the type itself is still smaller, leaving a very broad margin of plain metal.

58. H LVDOVVICVS IMP. R. XRISTIANA RELIGIO. 27 $\frac{8}{10}$ grs.
 59. H LVDOVVICVS REX. R. XPIITIANA RELIGIO.

Of this last there are five specimens, weighing from 25 to 28 grs.; they resemble the usual coins of this type, and it may be left to each numismatist to appropriate them as he can to their respective monarchs, remarking, however, that Messrs. F. and C. assert that in all the undoubted coins of Louis II. his name is spelt without an initial H. If this be correct, Louis le Debonnaire is the only person to whom they can be assigned; and that the legend CHRISTIANA RELIGIO occurs on the reverse of his coins, appears from Messrs. F. and C., 304, where a coin bearing this inscription has on its obverse the bust of this emperor.

60. H LVDOVVICVS REX. Cross, pellet in each quarter.
 VVIRAI BV RG CIVIT. Temple. 25 $\frac{1}{10}$ grs. Pl. vii. 89.

There is only one specimen of this coin, which is of the style and workmanship usual with the Temple type, which generally mark a German origin. The town hereon mentioned is unnoticed by Messrs. F. and C. and therefore probably unknown to French numismatists; it is perhaps Werburg, a place in the territory of Hesse Darmstadt, and consequently within the dominions of Louis le Germanique, A.D. 840—876, and of his son Louis de Saxe, 876—882; to either of whom it may therefore be assigned.

61. LIHIDOVVIVS LIHIN. Cross, pellet in each angle.
 MOGONCH CIVIT. Temple. Pl. vii. 90.

Though the letters upon this coin are very carelessly put together, it does not appear much more rude than others of this type. It seems to resemble the coins of Arnold, and as two or three kings of the name of Louis included Mayence within their dominions about this period, it is very difficult to assign it to any one in preference to the rest.

LAMBERT, 894—898.

62. LAMBERTVS IMPE. Cross, pellet in each angle.
XPIITIANA RELIGIO. Temple. $30 \frac{5}{10}$ grs. Pl. vii. 91.
63. LAMBERTVS IMP. R XPISTIANA PIHIGIO. Tem-
Eight specimens. ple. 25 to 27 grs.
64. LAMBERTVS IMPE. R XRITANA REICHO. Tem-
ple. $20 \frac{2}{10}$ grs. Pl. vii. 92.

There are two specimens of this last coin, which is of more rude workmanship, and has letters much less distinctly formed than the others of this reign; it would indeed have been difficult to read without the help of the others.

BERENGARIUS, 888—924.

65. BERENGARIVS RE or REX. Cross, pellet in each
angle.
XLOISTIANA RHICIO. Temple. Pl. vii. 93.

Of these coins there are thirteen specimens, varying in weight from 18 to 33 grs. each, and differing in some very slight degree in the indistinctness of the letters, and incorrectness of the reading. The workmanship of the coins of Berengarius, Lambertus and Louis le Debonnaire in this collection is feeble, and the letters misshapen and crowded.

66. CONSTANTIA CIV. Cross, pellet in each angle.
XRISTIANA RELIGIO. Temple. $27 \frac{4}{10}$ grs. Pl. vii. 94.

The town here named is probably Constance; it does not occur in the work of Messrs. F. and C., where Constance is spelt HCVSTAHSI-EN.

67. QVVENTOVVCI. Cross, pellet in each angle.
DENAT REX. Temple. Pl. vii. 95.

Of this there are two specimens ; the workmanship very rude, and the reading of the reverse uncertain : upon one coin the reverse legend reads backwards, and the reading is still more doubtful than upon the other. This town is mentioned by Messrs. F. and C., and is considered to be Quentovic, near Estaples, but the name does not appear in their work upon any coin of this type ; indeed, these pieces, 66 and 67, can scarcely be considered genuine coins, issued by any acknowledged prince, but rude and general imitations of genuine coins, issued by persons of doubtful or of no authority. There are three other coins of this type amongst the mass, the legends of which are utterly unintelligible, and the workmanship more than usually rude. With these must be placed—

68, (Pl. vii. 96) which has for type on both sides the cross with a pellet in each angle; and in style and workmanship resembles the Temple coins. The legends are unintelligible; on one side some letters appear mingled with mere marks, on the other we have †CRO+IVS+AVG, very likely a corruption of Carolus Aug., probably imitated from the recollection of some coin of one of the princes of that name.

69. LODOVV . CV . . . Hand between R . O.
BENEDIC . . . Bust between S . . .

There is but one specimen of this coin, extremely brittle, and broken into many pieces. It is figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 250, and attributed to Louis II. son of Lothaire, who reigned from 855 to 875, contemporary with Benedict III.

This coin, if perfect, would read LODOVVICVS IMP. and BENEDICT P.; and the absent letter on one side of the head, would be P for Sanctus Petrus, whose bust appears as the type. It must be observed that Louis IV., who reigned from 887 to 928, was crowned emperor by

Pope Benedict IV. Here then are two instances of a Louis and a Benedict being contemporaries, and I have not seen in the works of the French numismatists any reason for assigning the coin to one Louis in preference to the other. Though Louis IV. more approximates to the supposed time of the interment of these coins, Louis II. was not so remote as to render it improbable that this piece should have been struck by him. This find, therefore, does nothing towards elucidating the doubt.

The coins, which we have here described and endeavoured to appropriate, present on a general survey certain remarkable differences in style of work. Among those bearing the legend GRATIA DI REX, the coins of Le Mans, fifty-two in number, are coarse, with long and thick letters: those of Melle have the cross and letters much flattened and expanded: those of Arras are much of the same character: those with CARLVS REX, struck at Clermont, six in number, have the letters wide spread and irregular: the coins of Carloman, Melle, and Clermont much resemble each other. The peculiarity in appearance of those of Bourges has been already noticed.

UNCERTAIN.

Hitherto the coins discussed have been generally of acknowledged authenticity, struck by recognised potentates; and the difficulty of a correct appropriation has arisen from several kings of similar names having been nearly contemporaries, and their coins having been without any distinctive marks. But now new difficulties arise, to the solution of which there is scarcely any clue: and a satisfactory explanation of which has escaped the sagacity of all

numismatists of this or of other countries with whom we have had direct or indirect communication. It may suffice, at present, to describe merely the several sorts and varieties of these unintelligible coins, reserving some general remarks to the conclusion.

1. + SIEFREDVS. Cross, with a pellet in two angles.
 + REX. Cross, the small cross and letters being opposite to the ends of the four limbs. $20 \frac{3}{10}$ grs. Pl. vii. 97.

Of this there are twenty-seven specimens.

2. + SI EF RED VS. Cross, two pellets at the end of each limb.
 + REX. Cross croslet, the small cross and letter being opposite to the ends of the limbs, and three or four pellets between each letter. $20 \frac{3}{10}$ grs. Pl. vii. 98.

Of this there are twenty-six specimens: the letters upon the obverse are separated into four divisions, as upon some of the coins of Alfred.

3. C SIEFREDVS REX, in two lines.
 + EB IAI CEC IVI, small cross. 21 grs. Pl. viii. 99.

4. Of this there are eight specimens, with some slight variations; as, the X being placed at the end of the first instead of the second line; the small ornaments varying in position. We are unable to explain the C before the name. The legend of the reverse is separated into four parts to give a cruciform appearance to the device; and is intended for EBRAICE CIVItas, Evreux, as appears upon the following pieces, of which there are only three specimens, as well as from some others which will hereafter come under notice.

5. C SIEFR EHVS E, in two lines.
 + EDRAICE CIVI. Cross.

This piece, it will be perceived, is blundered; H being used instead of D, RX being omitted, and, in the reverse, D substituted for B.

6. C SIEFRE. A long cross on two steps lying between the two lines of the inscription.

DVS REX.

+ ED RAI CEC IVI. Small cross ; three pellets at end of each limb. Pl. viii. 100.

7. C SIEFRX EDVS RE. The X misplaced. Same type.
+ ED IAI CEC IVI.

8. C SIEFRX EDVS RE Same type.

+ ED IAI CEC IVI. No pellets at end of cross, but four between each division of legend.

Of these varieties there are about eighteen specimens.

Of this type there is a single specimen of a

HALFPENNY.

9. C SIEERF, in two lines, with the long cross between.

+ EB. IVI CEC IVI. Cross. $9\frac{1}{10}$ grs. Pl. viii. 101.

10. + SIEFREDVS REX. Cross croslet, or rather a cross with a small cross at the end of each limb.

+ EB IAI CEC IVI. Cross, three pellets opposite each angle. 21 grs. Pl. viii. 102.

Of this there are thirty-seven specimens ; and of another variety, which has four pellets between each division of the legend on the reverse, there are twenty-five specimens.

11. C SIE FRX ERS IIDE. Cross, pellet in each angle, quartet of pellets between each limb ; and a pellet at each side of the end of each limb.

+ ED IAI CEC IVI. Cross, quartet of pellets between each division of legend. 22 grs. Pl. viii. 103.

Of this variety there are only three specimens. The corruption of the legend is curious ; the commencement reading correctly, the latter half meaning to be retrograde, EDVS REX.

12. + SIEFREDVS. Small cross, pellet in two angles.

+ <CRF-EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with a pellet in each angle.

13. + SI EF RED VS. Large cross, pellet in two angles, legend in four divisions.

+ <CR┐H, or <CR┐EH, or <CR┐EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with a pellet in each angle; sometimes in only two angles. Pl. viii. 104.

Of this type there are fifty-seven specimens, varying somewhat in having the legend of the obverse divided or undivided, or more or less of ornaments between the letters of the reverse. Those with the divided legend generally weigh about $20\frac{1}{2}$ grs., those with it undivided about $19\frac{6}{10}$ grs.

This reverse occurs in connexion with six different obverses, and upon upwards of two thousand specimens. No approximation has yet been made to a satisfactory solution of its meaning; though there are few numismatists who have seen it who have not made the attempt and hazarded conjectures. Some, supposing these coins to be French, and knowing that religious mottoes occur upon French coins, have read the legend ACRTEN, and have interpreted it A CHRISTO TENEO; but this legend will presently be seen on the same coins with MIRABILIA FECIT or DNS. DS. REX for Dominus Deus Rex, on the other side, and it is not probable that a coin should occur with two religious legends, without any indication of the person by whom, or the place where, it was struck. But even were the probability of such a circumstance to be admitted, there would remain objections to such a mode of reading the legend; the < and ┐ are almost always placed in a different direction from the rest of the legend, and also opposite to each other, near or attached to the end of the two side limbs of the cross; it is therefore difficult to believe that they are in any way part of the legend.

Another gentleman, having probably seen only one of those varieties where the letters NVT are very conspicuous, perhaps No. 28, omits all notice of the others, and interprets those as the initials of *Nomen Venerabilis Trinitatis*. It is scarcely necessary to record the objections to this explanation.

A third, not knowing the circumstances which limit the period below which the date of the interment of these coins cannot descend, proposes an anagrammatic interpretation of the legend, and ascribes them to CNVT REX.

A fourth, supposing this reading may be correct, gets over the difficulty of attributing these coins to a monarch who commenced his reign one hundred years after their probable interment, by suggesting that there might have been a sea king, or pirate, of the same name, by whom they were struck.

Such are some of the interpretations proposed, to none of which I can at all agree; but without being able to propose any thing more satisfactory. Upon examining all the numerous varieties of this type, and observing the peculiar position of the V and T relatively both to the other letters of the legend and to the cross which forms the type, I am quite of opinion that these two characters are no part of the legend. If the coin is placed with the cross upright, it will be observed that these characters are almost always attached, or opposite to the ends of the side limbs of the cross, and have the appearance of a T upside down, and an A; thus, L A, and I am therefore disposed to think, having the concurrence of Mr. Akerman in this opinion, that these two letters may be a corruption of A and ω , letters which occur upon somewhat contemporary coins.

The letters which remain unexplained upon the far greater number of these pieces, for they are not all exactly

the same, some omitting and some inserting other letters, are CREN, and of these no plausible solution has yet been offered. Legends of this period consist of the name of a king, or a moneyer, or a place, or some religious sentiment. These can scarcely refer to the name of a king, as they are found upon the reverse of Siefredus, with the monogram of Karolus, and upon imitation coins with the name of Alfred; nor to that of a moneyer, because that is almost invariably accompanied with the name of the personage by whose authority the piece was struck, and upon the greater number of them no name appears; nor that of a place, for they occur with the names of Ebraice, *Evreux*, Quentovic, *Queenage*, and also Cunnetti, which is probably the name of a town, though its locality is not ascertained; nor to any religious sentiment, for it is connected with *Mirabilia fecit*, and *Dominus Deus Rex*, and two inscriptions of such a character upon the same coin are scarcely admissible. The small cross which occurs at the commencement or end of legends bears the same relative position to the letters upon almost all the specimens, and, therefore, limits the arrangement of the letters to that proposed CREN. These, then, are the letters, so arranged, which require the explanation so difficult to supply. The coins with this type and legend are probably imitations of some which had been struck by some acknowledged power, but search has been made in vain for any, in any country, which could have formed their probable prototype. The form of the cross, the upper limb being croslet, is peculiar to these coins, not appearing, it is believed, upon any other nearly contemporary piece.

14. SIEVE RT RX in two lines; a long cross on its side between them.

ED IAI CEC IVI small cross. 21 $\frac{6}{10}$ grs. See Pl. viii. 100.

Of this there are six specimens; they scarcely differ from fig. 100, except in the name of the king, or rather in the spelling of the king's name, as SIEFREDVS and SIEVERT are clearly the same person. The resemblance between these coins and one of the types of Alfred is worthy of remark. See fig. 20.

15. SIEVERT R. Cross, extending to edge of coin, each limb croslet; three pellets in each angle.

ED IAI CEC IVI Cross. 20 grs. Pl. viii. 105.

Five specimens.

- 16 SIEVERTI. Type as preceding.

EB IAI CEC IVI. Small cross, three pellets opposite each angle. 22 $\frac{2}{10}$ grs.

Three specimens.

17. RS RT VE IE. Type as preceding, letters of SIEVERT R transposed.

EB IAI CEC IVI. Cross. 21 grs.

Sixteen specimens.

18. IS RT VE IE. Type as preceding, letters of SIEVERTI transposed.

EB IAI CEC IVI. Cross, three pellets opposite each angle. 21 grs.

Twenty-one specimens.

It will be perceived that the above forty-five specimens are but varieties of each other, and closely resemble No. 14.

19. SIEVERT R. Type as preceding.

EB IAI CEC IVI. Cross. 8 $\frac{6}{10}$ grs. Pl. viii. 106.

Of this halfpenny there is but one specimen.

20. SIEVERT REX. Cross, upper limb croslet.

MIRABILA FECIT. Cross, pellet in two angles. 21 $\frac{6}{10}$ grs. Pl. viii. 107.

Four specimens.

21. SIFCART RE. Cross, upper limb croslet.

NI RA BI LI, Cross, pellet in two angles. $7 \frac{8}{10}$ grs.
Pl. viii. 108.

Of this halfpenny there is only one specimen, as neatly executed as the penny, though the legends are blundered.

22. SIEOERT REX. Cross, upper limb croslet.

DNS DS REX. Cross, pellet in two angles. 20 to 23 grs.
Pl. viii. 109.

Of this type there are forty-three specimens, some varying slightly from the others, in having pellets variously interspersed in the legend and about the crosses, or in reading SIEURT RE, or SIECART RE; and some have the legend of the reverse retrograde. The letter which replaces the V of the former types, and upon them is intended for U, has at first sight the appearance of a C placed sideways; upon some, indeed, it stands in its usual position of the C upright.

Upon a comparison of the several varieties just described, it will be readily admitted that SIEFREDVS, SIEVERT, and SIEOERT are only different modes of writing the same name, and the question now arises, who is this king who is found upon so many coins connected with the city of Evreux? After a very long and tedious search made by my friend Mr. Newton into the annals of the time, in the absence of any assistance either from the coins themselves or from numismatic writers, it must be confessed that there is little to be offered in explanation, except conjecture not of a very satisfactory kind. The chronicles in Bouquet's collection make mention of two Sigfrids; the first, who is styled Rex Normanorum, or Rex Danorum, and whose name is spelt Sigefridus, Sigifrid, Sigiffridus, Siefridus, is mentioned as first invading France in 865; in 882 he was persuaded by bribes to leave that country, and was

baptized by the Emperor Carloman; he returned in 886, and in that and the following year ravaged France; he was killed in Friesland in 892.

Of the other Sigfrid nothing seems to be known, except from the following passage:—

“A.D. 912. Post hoc bellum cruentissimum et Normanorum conversionem, miles quidam de Danorum reliquiis, qui hoc Monasterium et patriam cum Danorum exercitibus frequenter affligendo destruxerat, nomine Sifridus Dacus, cum sua turma huc rediit, et Ghisnas villam et patriam occupans, a nobis abstulit, sibi met usurpavit, sedem suam in ea posuit, tuitionem et castrum in ea construxit, et se Ghisnarum dominum appellavit.”—*Ex chron. Sithiensi. Bouquet, ix. 76.*

No connection has been traced of either of these persons with the history of Evreux. It appears that this city, after having been seized by Imino, Count of Poitou, in 878, was afterwards sacked by Rollo in 885; it was ceded by him in 911, as part of Normandy, and restored to its original possessors by Hugo, who took it, by the assistance of its Norman Christian inhabitants, in 943.

It seems most probable that the coins bearing the name of Sigfrid were struck during the troubled times between 882 and 892, by the first rather than the second person of that name. There is positive proof of his presence in France during these years, and, having been converted to Christianity, he might use the cross as upon these coins, though he could hardly have done so before his baptism in 882. The only mention of the other Sigfrid is during the reign of Rollo, under whose vigorous administration it is not likely that any one would be allowed to style himself king at Evreux.

23. EBRAICE C. Cross upper limb croslet, with pellet in each angle.

DNS DS REX. Cross, pellet in two angles. 19 to 22 grs. Pl. viii. 110.

Ten specimens. Here, it will be observed, there is not the name of any monarch, prelate, or moneyer; but the coin professes to be struck at Evreux, and is connected by its type and workmanship with some of the coins of Siefred already described, and with some others to be noticed hereafter, which bear the name of the same place.

24. EB↯ CR↯ IE. Cross, upper limb croslet, with pellet in each angle.

DNS DS REX. Cross, pellet in two angles. 21 grs.
Pl. viii. 111.

Of this singular coin there is but one specimen; comparing it with those immediately preceding, it will be seen that the legend of the obverse is a corruption of Ebraice; and the ↯ CR↯ shews its close connection with that unintelligible type already noticed, and of which so many more specimens will be seen in the sequel of this paper. Another variety reads B ↯CR↯ E, and has the legend of the reverse retrograde.

25. EBRAICE CIVITA. Monogram of Carolus.

↯CR↯ EN. Cross, upper limb croslet, with pellet in each angle. 23 $\frac{5}{10}$ grs. Pl. viii. 112.

Ten specimens, with some slight variations amongst them. They are well and neatly executed, very much in the style of the French coins with the GRATIA DI REX legend, and yet so entirely are they identified in type and legend of the reverse with those of Siefred, &c. that it were difficult to suppose them struck by the authority of any of the Charles's. It is more probable that all these varieties owe their origin to the same hitherto undiscovered source, and that the monogram is an unauthorised imitation of a well known type extensively current.

26. EBIAICE CIT. or ED·IAI CIVI. Monogram of Carolus.

↯CR↯ EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with pellet in each angle. 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ grs. Pl. ix. 113.

Of these halfpennies there are nine specimens, of neat workmanship.

27. CVNNETTI. Monogram of Carolus.

◁CR↵EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with pellet in each angle. 8 to 9 grs. Pl. ix. 114.

Of these halfpence there are forty-four specimens, presenting several variations in the letters and their positions; in one the letter T is placed sideways ↵ in the word CVNE↵↵I as it appears upon the reverses; and some legends read retrograde. Of this type and legend there are not any pence, the workmanship is in most of the varieties very neat. Upon these coins the word CVNNETTI is first met with, and as it occupies exactly the place of EBRAICE upon the preceding specimens, there is good reason to suppose that it indicates the name of some town, and of one, probably, not far removed from Evreux; but every search in French chroniclers or geographers for any town of such or such like name, has proved fruitless. In England, indeed, there is CVNETIA, the ancient name of Marlborough; but it is not reasonable to separate these coins from those which resemble them in type and workmanship, and which bear the names of two French towns, Evreux and Quanaſe, the only towns mentioned upon any of these pieces. To France probably must be ascribed their birth, though it is difficult to assign them to any locality or reign.

28. CVNNETTI. Cross, pellet in two angles.

◁CR↵EN. Large cross, sometimes a pellet in each angle. 18 to 21 grs. Pl. ix. 115.

29. Sometimes the legends are retrograde; and some (30) read CVNNETI; some (31) have the cross plain, the ends touching the letters of the legend, as fig. 122; others, (32)

have the cross paté at the ends, and not touching, as fig. 123; some (33) have the cross on the reverse, with each limb croslet, and the obverse legend retrograde; on these the < is omitted, and there is consequently no appearance resembling the supposed A and ω (Pl. ix. 116). Of these types there are thirteen specimens, all without the monogram or name of any person by whom they were, or profess to have been, struck.

34. CVNNE< I. Small cross.

<CR< EIN. Cross, upper limb croslet with pellet in each angle; cross in each lower angle (Pl. ix. 117), or in only one angle, and the I omitted on reverse.

These are only varieties of the coin next described.

35. CVNNETTI. Cross, with or without a pellet in two angles, or in each angle.

<CR< EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with pellet in each angle. General weight from 20 to 22 grs., but some exceed, others fall short, of those weights. Pl. ix. 118.

This last description of one coin will serve as a general one of nearly eighteen hundred specimens, among which are many variations in the readings, and some trifling ones in the type: some (36) having a pellet in each lower angle of the cross of the reverse, some (37) in only one angle, some (38) in none, some (39) have four pellets in one angle; in each angle of the upper limb croslet there is generally a pellet, sometimes only in two, sometimes not in any. In some few specimens (40) the lower limb of the cross terminates in the letter R (Pl. ix. 119), and there are about eight specimens (41) where the lower as well as the upper limb is croslet (Pl. ix. 120). The following various readings occur on the obverse, with various little ornaments variously dispersed.

CVNNETTI		CVNNIETI TI		CVNNTTE
———ETT		——E I		———TTEI
———E I		——NETCI		CIVINTI
———ETI		——NITI		——NE I
———ETI TI		——NTI		

By far the most frequent of these is CVNNETTI; the three first upon the list are sometimes retrograde, and there are some evident imitations of these coins so blundered as not to be worth notice.

The following are the various readings of the reverse; the first being, by far, the most common.

◁CR E N		◁ E ENCR	
———EIN		◁ E CREN	
———IN		◁ ICRN	
———N		CR ◁ N	
◁CE E RN		E RCE ◁ N	
◁C E IN		NNR ECV	} the R and C retrograde.
◁CI E EN		TIRC > +N	
◁CI E RN		IVEI E RC—VE united, R retrograde.	
◁CRIH			

42. Of this type there are eighteen halfpence, weighing about 9 grs. each, varying slightly from each other in the number of pellets dispersed about the type and legend, and presenting also some slight differences in the readings. Pl. ix. 121.

43. EBRAICE CIVITAS. Cross.

◁CR E N. Cross, generally a pellet in each angle.
20 to 22 grs.

Of this type and its varieties there are one hundred and twenty-eight specimens; some (44) have the reverse cross perfectly plain, the ends touching the letters of the legend, (Pl. ix. 122); in others (45) the cross becomes paté at the ends (Pl. ix. 123). Some are of inferior workmanship, and are more blundered in the legends. The various readings of the obverse are:—

EBRAICE CIVITAS	EBIAICE CIVI	EBRAICE CIV
—————S*	EIRAIICE ———	EBARICE CIVI
BRAICE ———	—————	EBIAICE ———
EBIAICE ———A	EBRAICE CIVI	—————CIV

The six first have the plain cross, the five last have it paté. Some read the legend continuously, some have it broken, more or less distinctly, into four divisions, with or without pellets between. The second variety, marked *, is badly executed, and on the reverse reads \triangleleft CE \Rightarrow RN.

46. EBIAICE CIV. Cross.

CR \Rightarrow EN or CRE \Rightarrow N. Cross, each limb croslet pellet generally in each angle. 20 to 22 grs.

Of this there are seven specimens: it will be observed that the \Rightarrow retains its sidelong position, that the \triangleleft is omitted, and that the \Rightarrow E are sometimes transposed. Pl. ix. 124.

47. EBRAICE CIVITA. Cross.

\triangleleft CR \Rightarrow EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with a pellet generally in each angle. Pl. ix. 125.

Of this type there are three hundred and twelve specimens, from 20 to 22 grs. each. The obverse readings are—

EBRAICE CIVITA	Readings on Reverses are
EBIAICE C. CI. CITI. CIV. or I.	\triangleleft CR \Rightarrow EN
EBIAICI CV	\triangleleft CR \Rightarrow N
EBIVICE CIA	\triangleleft N \Rightarrow Y
EBIICE CIV	B \triangleleft CR \Rightarrow E
EBIAICE CVIT	B \triangleleft CR \Rightarrow I
EBCE CV	B \triangleleft CR \Rightarrow IE.
IBRAICI CITA	
EBIARICEI	Pl. ix. 126.

Upon almost the whole of these the Δ are placed at the ends of the side limbs of the cross. (48) The introduction of the letter B upon the reverse of the three last varieties looks very much as if it were a blundering ignorant imitation of the legend of the obverse; compare with the Nos. 24 and 62. figs. 111 and 132. There are a few speci-

mens which have a pellet in each lower angle of the cross, and which have the legends very much blundered. (49) Ten of the specimens have the lower limb of the cross terminating in R, as in fig. 119.

50. EBRAICE CIV. Cross, pellet in two angles.

CR EN. Cross, each limb croslet with pellet in each angle. $8\frac{4}{10}$ grs. Pl. x. 127.

Of this halfpenny there is only one specimen; there are three or four others which have the cross plain like the pennies first described, but they are of very coarse workmanship, the legends blundered, and no pellets in the angles on the obverse: they weigh about 9 grs.

51. EBIAICE CIV. Cross, pellet in two angles.

CR EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with pellet in each angle. Pl. x. 128.

Of this there are six specimens, weighing about 9 grs. each.

52. EBICICECA. CR EN.

Of this there are three specimens, about 9 grs. each; the type is the same as the preceding: the characters CR EN retain the same relative position to the letters of the legend, but are placed at the top and bottom of the cross instead of at the sides.

53. EB IAICE IV. B CR E.

Two specimens, of about 9 grs. each.

54. MIRABILA FECIT. Cross. CRTEN. Cross, upper limb croslet. Pl. x. 129.

55. MIRABILIA FEI. ———

56. ————— FC. ——— EN.

57. ————— FTC. ——— TEN. See Pl. x. 130.

Of these four varieties there are altogether one hundred and twenty-one specimens, weighing 21 to 23 grs.: the type is the same as those of CVNNETTI and EBRAICE, of which we have already noticed so many specimens.

Upon the two first varieties the T ranges with the letters of the legend, but still retains its place at the end of the side limb of the cross. In the last variety, of which there are only two specimens, these remarkable characters \triangleleft and T, though opposite to each other, seem to have become so accidentally, and the letters of the legend are continuous, uninterrupted by the intervention of pellets or any other ornament.

58. MIRABILA FECIT. Cross, pellet in two angles.

EBRAECE C. Cross, upper limb croslet with pellet in each angle. Pl. x. 131.

The various readings are—

59. MIRABIIA IECT. EBRAICE C

60. ———BIIIA FTC. EBRACE CET.

61. ———BILIA FEL. FE. FC.

Of these varieties there are one hundred and twenty-four specimens, varying from 20 to 22 grs. each. The type is exactly the same as upon the preceding descriptions, and there can be no doubt of their having been issued by the same authority; their close connexion is still more clearly evidenced by the following variety compared with some of the former Evreux coins whose reverse legends begin with B.

62. MIRABILA FECIT. EB \triangleleft CR \leftharpoonup IE. Pl. x. 132.

Of this singular variety there are four specimens, weighing about 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. each; the \triangleleft and \leftharpoonup are opposite to each other at the top and bottom of the cross.

63. MIRABILIA FECIT. Cross, pellet in two angles.

D $\overline{\text{N}}$ S $\overline{\text{D}}$ S \diamond REX. In two lines, with a small cross and sometimes pellets between. Pl. x. 133.

The reading of the reverse is always the same, except that sometimes the upper line reads retrograde. The obverse presents the following variations—

64. MIRABILA FECIT

65. —ABIA FECT

66. —AILIA —IT

67. —VBIFIV——

68. MIRABIA ECT

69. NDADNIAI FECIT.

Of these several varieties there are sixty specimens, from 20 to 22 grs. each; and of these ten are of the singular reading, the last in the list. The legend and type of the obverse connect them with the pieces immediately preceding them, while the legends of both obverse and reverse connect them with the pieces bearing the name of SIEUERT REX. Though these coins present only seven variations in the reading of the legend, there are variations in the small ornaments interspersed, proving that at least twelve pair of dies were used in their production, and in every one of them the square □ is prefixed to the word REX; this could scarcely have been the effect of mere accident—this letter had probably some meaning, but what that may have been is another of the unexplained difficulties which occur in these coins. It may, however, be remarked that this letter is similar in form to those which occur upon the coins of Olo, king of France. Though these coins cannot be positively attributed to that king, a reference to No. 14 will show that he introduced the letters of his name into the legend GRA◇TIA D-I O REX in a manner as strange and forced as the ◇ upon these pieces.

70. II IDAFI CIT. Cross, pellet in two angles.

DNS D ◇ REX. In two lines.

Pl. x. 134.

Of this halfpenny there are six specimens, weighing about 8½ grs. each. However blundered the legend of the

obverse may be, it is evident that it is a corruption only of *MIRABILIA FECIT*, and the lozenge-shaped O is retained in the same place as in the pennies.

In this place may be introduced, on account of its reverse, a piece of which there is only one specimen.

71. *ALVVALDVS*. Cross, pellet in two angles.

DNS DS REX. In two lines. 23 ⁵/₁₀ grs. Pl. x. 135.

This piece is not so neat in appearance and workmanship as those just described; it however exactly resembles them in type, omitting the lozenge-shaped \diamond on the reverse. *Alvaldus* can scarcely be any thing but the name of a person, but who he was, or might have been, it were perhaps a vain endeavour to discover.

72. *QVENTOVICI*. Cross.

CIRLENA. Long cross. Pl. x. 136.

Four specimens, and a variety which reads *QVIETOVICI*. They weigh about 20 grs. each; the *L* and *A* are opposite to each other, but not at the sides of the cross.

73. *QVENTOVIC*. Cross.

CIRLENA. Cross, a crenate line projecting from each limb, a pellet in each angle. Pl. x. 137.

Others read *QVENTOIVICI* or *QVIETOVICI*. Of these varieties there are six specimens, weighing about 22 grs. each.

74. Another variety of which there are six specimens, weighing about 21 grs. each, reads *QVENTOVICI*, *R. IORLAENA*. In all these the *L* and *A* are opposite to each other, but not at the ends of the cross.

75. *QVENTOVICI*. Cross.

C+IRLENA. Large cross, pellet in each angle. Pl. x. 138.

Some read *QIVEHTOVICI* or *QVENTOVICI* retrograde. Of these three variations there are eight specimens, weighing

about 21 grs.: the legend is the same as upon the others, but the cross which on them is generally placed at the commencement, is here after the first letter, and the L and A are not opposite to each other.

76. A very blundered variety, scarcely to be recognised as such, reads—QEVAC+NOE. R. CFINLAN.

77. QVIII TOVCL. Cross.

I ↯ OEIIAC. Cross.

9 ⁷/₁₀ grs. Pl. x. 139.

78. QVEITOVCL. Cross.

I ↯ OEIIAC. Cross, pellet in each angle.

8 ¹/₁₀ grs.

79. QVIII TOVICI. Cross.

I ↯ OE . . . C. Cross, crenate line projecting from end of each limb, pellet in each angle.

9 grs.

These three halfpennies weigh about 9 grs. each; the legends are evidently very much blundered, but not so much so as to prevent their being classed with the pennies immediately preceding them.

The first question which will probably be asked after examining the coins described in the 67th and following pages, is by whom were they struck, and to this no satisfactory reply has been given; but before proceeding to make any further observations, or to offer any conjectures, it may be well to place before the eyes of the readers a tabular view of the connexion of the different legends with each other, from which it will appear that all the varieties are so intimately connected with each other by their types and legends, that all must have been struck about the same time, in the same country, and by the same authorities. Without remarking upon other proofs of a common origin, we may refer to the type of the peculiar cross, with the upper limb croslet, and the legend ↯ CR ↯ EN, which are common to all the varieties and unknown to any other coins.

C SIEFREDVS REX

SIEVERT R or RX

—FREDVS

—O ERT REX

EBRAICE C

EB <CR< IE

EBRAECE C

EBRAICE CIVITA $\begin{smallmatrix} R \\ \epsilon + S \\ \diamond \end{smallmatrix}$

EBIAICE CIT

EBRAICE CIVI

EBIAICE —

CVNNETTI

— Cross

MIRABILIA FECIT

ALVVALDVS

QVENTOVICI

CIRLENA

<CR< EN

B <CR< E

DNS DS REX

EBRAICE CIVI

EBIAICE —

<CR< EN

DNS DS REX

MIRABILIA FECIT

DNS DS REX

MIRABILIA FECIT

<CR< EN

C SIEFREDVS REX

SIEVERT R or RX

<CR< EN

<CR< EN

EB <CR< IE

EBRAECE C

SIEVERT REX

DNS DS \diamond REX

— — REX

CIRLENA

GRATIA DI REX $\begin{smallmatrix} R \\ \epsilon + S \\ \diamond \end{smallmatrix}$ See
p. 57, Coins of Charles

QVENTOVICI

CVNNETTI

EBRAICE CIVITA

SIEFREDVS

MIRABILIA FECIT

DNS DS REX

EBRAICE C

Halfpennies.

Halfpennies.

Halfpennies and
[Pennies.]

DNS DS REX	EB◄ CR◄ IE
— — —	B ◄CR◄ E
— — —	SIE◊ ERT
— — —	ALVVALDVS
— — REX	MIRABILIA FECIT

The difficulty with regard to these coins is not confined merely to conjectures respecting the person by whose authority they were struck, but even the country where they were issued is a subject of doubt and dispute. Some persons do not entertain any doubt of their owing their origin to France, though several French numismatists disclaim them, and suppose them to be Anglo-Saxon. Different reasons have influenced different persons in forming this opinion, the chief of which are the general appearances of the workmanship and type. The workmanship certainly more resembles that of the coins of St. Eadmund than that of most of the Carlovingian race, but scarcely so much as it does that of several of the pieces with the legend GRATIA DI REX. That part of the types upon which the French authorities rely is the small cross, like that upon the obverse of the Cunnetti and similar coins; such a cross is frequent upon Anglo-Saxon coins, but rare upon French. Having thus formed an opinion, they rather violently wrest other matters to confirm their views. EBRAICE and EBIAICE, which is evidently the same word corruptly spelt, they deem to indicate York; but it seems almost impossible that upon such a variety of coins EBORACVM should not once appear correctly spelt, or that the corruption of the orthography should not assimilate with those which appear upon the almost cotemporary coins called St. Peter's pence, and acknowledged to have issued from York. Upon the acknowledged coins of York the O is scarcely ever omitted, the I never inserted;

upon these Cuerdale coins the O never appears, and the I is never omitted. CVNNETTI is supposed to be CVNETIA or Marlborough; and if it could be supposed that the coins were English the slight deviation from the correct reading of the name would not be an insuperable objection; and there is not any known French town of a nearly similar name to set up as a rival claimant for these pieces; the locality of such coins must then be decided by the general merits of the question. There are some peculiarities upon many of these coins which the French numismatists have perhaps not had sufficient opportunities of observing, and which are favourable to their view of the subject. The general weight of these coins seldom exceeds 22 grs., much less than that of the French cotemporaneous currency, which is seldom so low. The great disparity, however, in the weight of the undisputed coins of that country precludes the laying of much stress upon this point. The coins of Odo vary from 22 to 28 grs. Upon some of the coins of Siefredus there is a long cross on two steps lying sideways between two lines of an inscription; this is a peculiar type, not observed upon any other coins, except some of the Oxford type of Alfred, which were unknown before the Cuerdale find (see figs. 26, 100, 101). Some of the legends, as SI EF RED VS (fig. 104) and EB IAI CEC IVI (figs. 103, 124), and others, are separated into four portions, giving a cruciform appearance to the type, a peculiarity remarkable upon some of the coins of Alfred (fig. 12). and Athelstan (fig. 2), but which have not been observed upon any French coins. That unexplained legend CREN with AL at the ends of the cross is found upon two specimens bearing the name of Alfred; they are, it is true, very barbarous and spurious, but they are nevertheless indications of communication between England and the

authors of these coins. These points of similarity are certainly remarkable, and cannot have been the result of accident, but there are others quite as remarkable which seem to indicate a French origin;—the names EBRAICE and QUENTOVICI, which have been acknowledged as names of French towns;—CVNNETTI, probably another French town, as it occupies the exact place of EBRAICE upon coins perfectly similar in type and workmanship;—some specimens of both bearing the monogram of Charles, not a rude and almost unintelligible imitation, as upon acknowledged English coins, but precisely as it appears upon undoubted French coins—religious legends, such as *Mirabilia Fecit*, and *Dominus Deus Rex*, a practice prevalent in French coins, unknown in Anglo Saxon—absence of moneyer's names, which are rarely omitted upon English, and seldom, if ever, inserted upon French coins. The monogram of Charles, and the lozenge-shaped \diamond in the legend DNS DS \diamond REX are surely derived from coins of Charles and Odo; but it is not therefore necessary to suppose that either of those kings sanctioned their issue.

Under all these circumstances it may be contended, with much show of probability, that these coins derive from France many of the peculiarities which attach to them; that they were not issued by any personages of permanent and acknowledged authority, but by some of those northern warriors who by violence and force of arms obtained a temporary possession of some portions of France, and had also so much connexion with England as to render probable the employment of English workmen in the fabrication of some of these coins, thereby introducing some peculiarities of the English mint with blundered imitations of French names, types, and legends. These coins may be considered as imitations rather than originals, substantially French but

marked by some English peculiarities. To French numismatists then I look for an elucidation of those difficulties which I feel unable to explain, and I cannot conclude this part of the subject without expressing a hope that, availing themselves of their own extensive collection of coins, of their previous experience, of a more familiar acquaintance with their own chronicles, with unpublished documents, and with recent numismatic works that may not yet have reached this country, and combining all these means with the accession of facts now laid before them, they may succeed in solving some of the difficulties with which this portion of the history of their coinage is, by their own confession, involved.

Amongst this treasure of ornaments and coins were some pieces of Cufic money of the Caliphs of the Abbasside dynasty; they were chiefly fragments, very few entire, and only one or two in such condition as to allow of the date or mint being ascertained. It is only necessary to engrave one, the least imperfect of the number, that by the plates may be placed before the eye a specimen of the various coins of which the whole mass consisted.

80. (Pl. x. 140) This is a dirhem of Motamed Ala'llah. The inscription on one side contains the name of this Khālif and that of "Muhammad, the apostle of God." The legend is partially obliterated and indistinct. On the other side is the inscription "There is no God but God, there is no associate to him;" below is the name of the Khālif's brother, Muwakkef Billah. The legend announces that this coin was struck in Arminiyah, A.H. 267, that is 880 of our era. Other coins, upon which dates can be ascertained, were struck much about the same time, as might be expected from the date of the European coins with which they were mingled. This discovery of Arabic money in

the midst of European treasure belonging to the ninth century is not unusual, and it is not difficult to account for. Such have been found in France and the north of Europe, but not before, it is thought, in England;¹ Charlemagne and his successors are known to have entertained friendly relations with Haroun Alraschid and his successors;² monasteries or hospitals were maintained at Jerusalem for the reception of devotees and entertainment of pilgrims; commercial intercourse existed between Alexandria and various parts of France for the introduction of spices and Arabic perfumes;³ the Saracens had actually a settlement in Provence;⁴ intercourse between Europe and the East was also carried on through Russia;⁵ and a naval predatory warfare was frequently practised by the northern tribes of Europe against the Moors;⁶ so that these Cufic pieces may have found their way into this find either through France, which has supplied to it so many undisputed coins, or by means of the northern warriors who have been already conjectured to have been the issuers of another large portion of it.

81. D.D.N.N.HERACIVS ET HERA CONST—— Half length figures of Heraclius and his son Heraclius Constantinus.

DEVS ADJVTA ROMANIS. A cross based upon a globe.

This coin is interesting as showing that the money of the Byzantine empire was not entirely extinct among our

¹ *Revue Numismatique*, 373, from the *Blätter für Münzkunde*.

² *Reinaud, Invas. des Sarras*, 116, 136.

³ *De Guignes, Memoire de Commerce des Francois dans le Levant avant les Croisades. Acad. des Inscript.* xxxvii., 481.

⁴ *Reinaud, ibid.* 158, 210, 257.


⁵ *Lindberg, sur quelques medailles Cufiques trouvees dans l'île de Falster. Dedication*, p. 3—6.

⁶ *Depping, Histoire des Expéditions maritimes des Normands*, i. 164-5.

Saxon ancestors at the beginning of the tenth century. We have already seen, p. 10, a coin of Valentinian, struck about the year 390, serving as a model for the type of one struck about 874; and here we have mixed with this hoard a coin struck about 640, and with a cross on the reverse, not very dissimilar to that which occurs upon the large mass whose legend has hitherto defied a rational explanation.

As in this find all the well known coins belong either to France or England, for it is not necessary to notice the few Cufic coins accidentally mingled with the mass, it is reasonable to look in the first instance to the numismatists of those countries for an explanation of the difficulties in which the other pieces are involved, and, failing these, our eyes should next turn towards the north from whence those warriors came under whose authority these unexplained monies were probably issued; and it is not improbable that, when the full description of this hoard shall have been made known to the intelligent archæologists of Danemark, some considerable light may be thrown upon what is now so obscure. From the knowledge and perseverance of Mr. Thomsen of Copenhagen very much may be hoped: three types of these coins (figs. 118, 130, 137) were long since known to him, and had attracted his attention; for they appear as Nos. 6, 7, and 8 in three plates, "*Des pieces non expliquées ou partiellement expliquées de la collection des monnaies du moyen âge de Thomsen a Copenhagen,*" which he engraved and circulated with the view of obtaining further information.

Lcclwel, in his "*Numismatique du moyen-age,*" Part ii. p. 88, mentions three of these coins under the head of *monnaies énigmatiques*. Two of them read similarly to figs. 115 and 119, and, by converting the ornamental pellets into vestiges

of the lozenge-shaped  and reading the letters successively thus, . . TIXCVN : NET and +CVN : NE $\overline{\text{F}}$ I, he makes out Oteu Monet and Oteu Moneti. The third is similar to fig. 131, but it is imperfect, RADILA FEC only appearing; and he finds therein the name of Mradila Hradila or Gradila, a moneyer; acknowledging, however, that he never heard of such a name. It must be observed that in this instance the coin was imperfect, that the penultimate I is omitted upon the coin, and that the specimen he saw was probably one of those where the B is very inaccurately formed, being much more like a D. Still these three specimens are quite sufficient to enable us to form an opinion respecting the enigmatic system he so strongly advocates. One coin of this description is figured in Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, 1772, vol. 1, Tab. iii., No. 30: it is similar to our figure 115, and is copied from a rare plate, an impression of which is to be found in Harl. MSS. 1437, and which merits a particular notice, as it records the details of a small discovery of coins exactly similar to those which are the subject of the present paper. In this plate are represented thirty-five coins, arranged in the form of a cross; at the top three rows of two coins each, then four rows of five coins each, below these three more rows of two coins and one row of three coins, and underneath, upon what forms the base of the cross, is the inscription as follows:—

“† A true portraiture of sundrie coynes found the 8 of Aprill and other daies following in the yeare 1611 in a certaine place called the Harkirke within the lordship of litle Crosbie in ye parish of Sephton in the countie of Lancaster wth place—William Blundell, of the said litle Crosbie Esquire inclosed from the residue of the said Harkirke for the buriall of such Catholick recusantes

deceasing either of the said village or of the adjoining neighbourhood as shoulde be denied buriall at their parish Church of Sephton."

This small find consisted of eleven coins of St. Peter, more or less resembling Rud. xii. 8—14. One Abp. Plegmund, Rud. xiii. 1. Hawkins, 150. Six Ælfred, Rud. xv. 11. xvi. 12, 13. Hawkins, 175; our fig. 12. One Ælfred, of the Oxford type, fig. 22. Seven Eadweard, fig. 32, Rud. xvi. 28—30. One Eadweard, Rud. xvi. 6. Four St. Eadmund, fig. 34, &c. One Cunnetti, fig. 115. One Berengarius, fig. 93. One Hludovicus, fig. 88, and one Carlus Rex Fr. fig. 62.

From this enumeration it appears that, with the exception of the coins of St. Peter, these coins are similar to those found in Cuerdale; their interment was probably contemporaneous, and the singular union of French and Cunnetti coins with those of Alfred, Eadweard, St. Edmund, and Plegmund may be considered as almost evidence that the proprietor of this small hoard was one of that same band of strangers who probably brought into Cuerdale the larger mass which has been here described. It is remarkable, that in the small number of thirty-five pieces there should be eleven of St. Peter, of which not one appeared in the larger hoard; and this may, perhaps, justify a conjecture that the proprietor had been a straggler from the main body of adventurers, and had in the course of his wanderings added to the little stock originally about his person these few pieces of the money circulating in that part of the country. The small hoard contains some local currency, the large hoard does not contain any: it may be supposed then that the Cuerdale treasure was deposited immediately upon the arrival, in the neighbourhood, of the party or parties who brought it from a distance; that the

smaller parcel was deposited somewhat later, after the owner had had some intercourse with the country. If such be the case, as the smaller parcel does not contain any coins posterior to those in the Cuerdale find, it may be considered as strengthening the opinion expressed as to the probable date of the interment. St. Peter's money has generally been considered about contemporary with Eric, king of Northumberland, who commenced his feudatory reign in 927; but it must have somewhat preceded his time, for as no coins are found, in this small hoard, of Regnald, who began to reign in 912, and whose coins might probably circulate in the same districts as those of York, it is not unreasonable to suppose that this small hoard was interred before the coins of Eric existed.

APPENDIX.

Notices of some Coins examined since concluding the preceding Paper.

ETHELRED.

+EDIRED RE. Front of a Temple.

+AAHIEVOVIII. Cross, pellet in each quarter.

This piece has the same peculiar workmanship as that mentioned (p. 8) as characteristic of these coins of Ethelred. The letters of the reverse are very distinct, but it appears in vain to attempt the extracting of a meaning: those of the obverse are far from clear, but there is no doubt that the above reading is correct, and that the coin must be attributed to Ethelred.

ETHELSTAN.

+ED EL IA RE. ◇EL DAI.

This piece is very similar to No. 14, p. 9, where the

name upon the reverse has been considered as a corruption of IVDELBERD, but it is more probably intended for ELDA; upon one the O is round and upon the other lozenge-shaped; the legends of the obverse also vary, NV in one being substituted for RE.

ALFRED.

Of the type (fig. 4) five more specimens have been found, which afford some additional names of moneyers, and some variations in the details.

+ ÆLFRED REX ZAX. Bust to right, diademed.

EADVLF MONETA. Type like fig. 4, but three pellets opposite only one side of the lozenge.

ÆLFRED REX ZAX. Bust as above.

VVLFRED MONETA. Type exactly like fig. 4.

The legend of the obverse of these two pieces commences at the top of the coin, whereas upon No. 20, p. 12, which reads the same, it commences at the bottom.

ELFRED REX. Bust as above.

LIAFVALD MON.

Two specimens; one has a pellet at each side of the lozenge (as No. 19), the other is without these marks.

+ ELFRED REX. Bust as above.

+ TIRVVALD. A bar across each side of the lozenge.

The busts upon all these specimens vary somewhat from each other in the details of the costume; but all wear a diadem, which form attests its Roman origin.

Of the type (figs. 11, 12, 13) twenty-three more specimens have passed under my observation, varying little from those formerly noticed.

Of the London type I have now before me seventeen additional specimens, not presenting anything remarkable, except that the name of TILEVINÆ appears upon two as

moneyer. Two, which are more barbarous in workmanship than usual, and consequently differ from those already published, are here figured.



There is also another London farthing, in beautiful condition, and having the name much more fully written than upon fig. 21.

ÆLFXED REX. R Monogram. Cross above, four pellets at the left, three below.

There is also another specimen of the penny, fig. 6, but in rather more perfect preservation, showing that the letter which follows the **Z** in the monogram is a large **E**, the bottom of which meets the diagonal line of the long **N**, and completes that letter. The first letter appears to be **G** not **L**, and consequently the suggestion (p. 13), that London might be the mint intended, must be abandoned. Having now three specimens of this coin to compare with each other, viz. fig. 6, Mr. Lindsay's fig. 93, and that just mentioned, there is a greater probability of ascertaining what letters are comprised in the monogram. These appear to be **GR** (or perhaps **D** or **P**) **OINZE**; and Ronsige, for Romsey, is said to have been proposed as the name indicated. But some analogous coin, with a more unequivocal reading,

must be produced before such an interpretation can be admitted. It is scarcely allowable to treat the monogram as an anagram and transpose the letters at pleasure. If the monograms of London and Lincoln (Rud. xv. 9, Lindsay's 94) are examined, it will be seen that the N, to which all the other letters are attached, is the only one to which a place is arbitrarily assigned, the other letters following in the order in which they are placed on the coin. OI ZE must, therefore, if the above position is well founded, remain as they are, prefixing or interposing, as may be found reasonable, the letter N. The L and R or D or P, ought properly to be the first letters, and any one of them may be allowed to take precedence.

Of the Oxford type ten more pennies have come to my hands, resembling those already described; and with them is an Oxford halfpenny, in very good condition, closely resembling the pennies—



ELRFED ORSNY FORDA. R. BERN ALDIO.

Another is a base imitation of the type figured in Pl. ii. 26, and somewhat resembles Mr. Lindsay's No. 82, but without any intelligible inscription. It is in vain to attempt a description, and the printer's fount would fail in conveying any idea of the forms of the letters; a representation alone can give a tolerable idea of it.



EADWEARD THE ELDER.

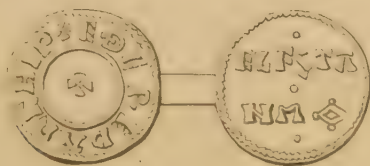
Of this king there are six additional pennies, with the portrait; and the same moneyers, viz. one ÆDERED, one CVDBERIIT, two DVDIL, two VVLFRED; and there are three without the portrait, CVDBERIIT, VVLFARD, and VVLFRED.

ST. EADMUND.

Of the coins of this martyr there are forty-five additional specimens, all similar to those already described.

ARCHBISHOP ETHERED.

One of the most interesting coins, comprised in this new mass submitted to my inspection, is a penny of Archbishop Ethered, of whom one coin only had been hitherto known: it is in the British Museum, and is figured in "The Silver Coins of England," No. 149; it represents the portrait of the prelate, and exhibits a highly decorative type. The coin before us has a very plain appearance, resembling the common type of his successor Plegmund.



+ÆDERED ARCHIP. Small cross. R. ELFZTAN M.
In two lines.

This moneyer's name occurs also on the coins of PLEGMUND, of whom there are six additional specimens; all similar to one or other of those already described.

Of the French series there are about thirty-five specimens; and of those whose affiliation is disputed there are about fifty; but as they do not present any novelties, it is

not necessary to enter into a more detailed account of them. There are also four Cufic coins similar to the others of that description.

Though there are some interesting coins in this additional parcel, there is not one which affects the conclusions drawn with regard to the period at which this treasure is conjectured to have been interred, nor is there one which tends to remove the doubts entertained respecting the native country of the Sifreds, &c., or to clear up the obscurity in which the appropriation of several of the French coins is involved.

The above were lately placed in the hands of Mr. Assheton by his steward who, with a zeal for his master's interest, which few will censure very severely, retained them when the great mass was deposited to wait the result of the inquest. The law of treasure-trove is so seldom called into operation that its principle is little understood, its practice reluctantly acquiesced in, and its justice scarcely acknowledged. It is not, therefore, a subject of surprise that a zealous servant should retain possession of what he strongly felt was of right his master's property. But there are several coins of considerable interest dispersed amongst collectors, which were abstracted by persons who, for such misdeeds, had not a shadow of claim, real or imaginary, on their own account or on that of any friend or employer, and who, when they took the pieces, must have known that they were stealing. It is much to be lamented that the avidity of some collectors should have enabled these thieves to bring their stolen goods to a profitable market. Such ill-doings would not be so frequent if it were the general practice to give to actions their simple and appropriate names. Theft is theft, by whatever palliative people may attempt to veil its deformity.





Drawn & Eng^d by F.W. Fairholt.



CUERDALE FIND.



Drawn & Eng^d by F W Fairholt.

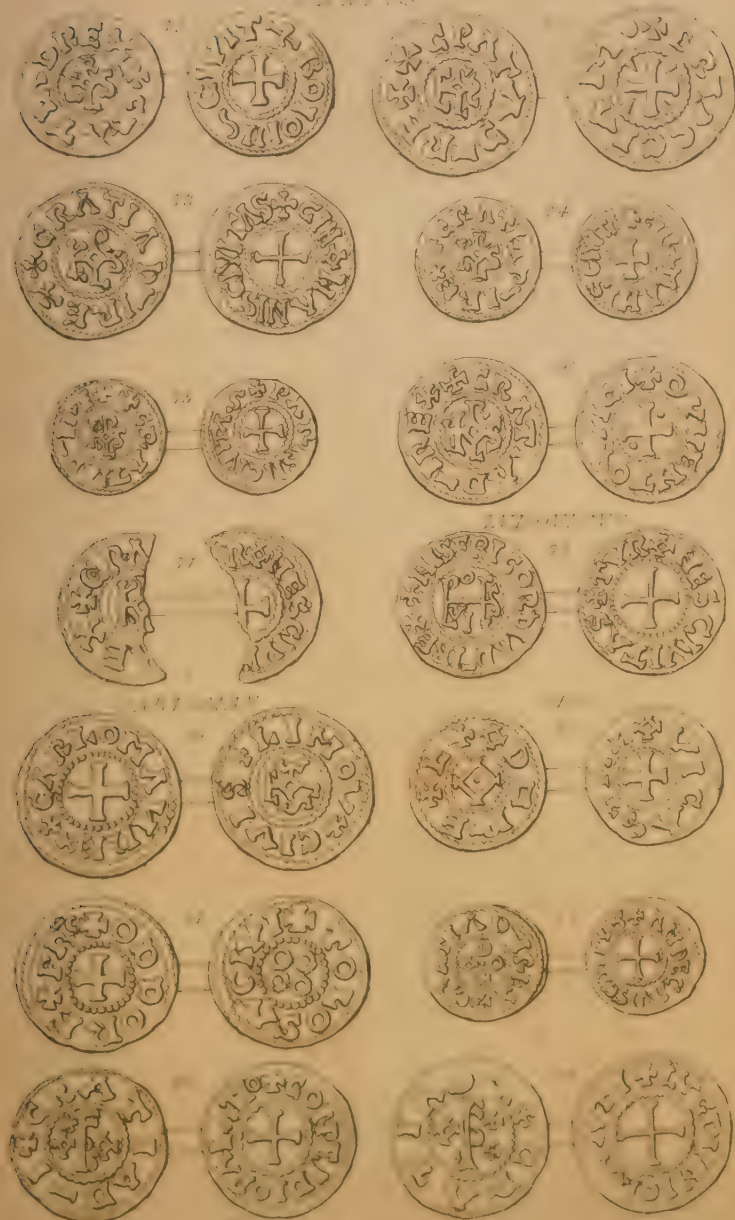
London. Published by the Numismatic Society.

LUDOVICVS



Drawn & Eng^d by E.W. Fairhol.

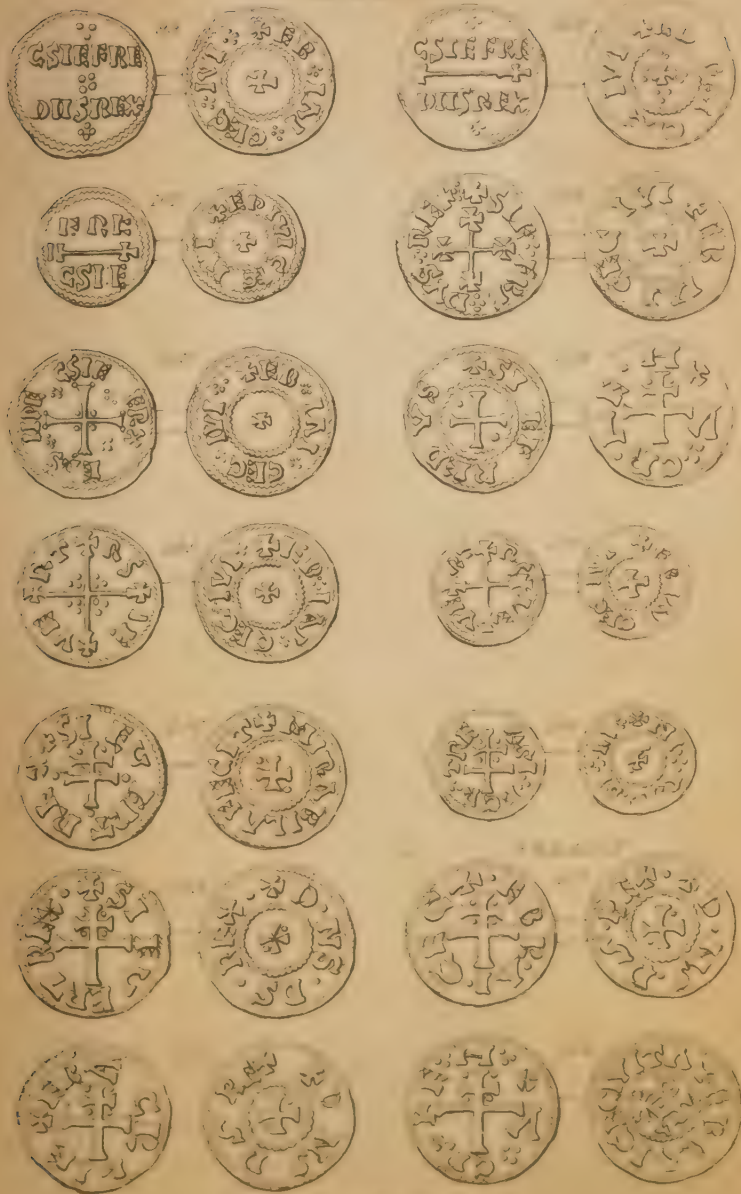
CUERDALE FIND



Drawn & Engr'd by F.W. Fairbairn

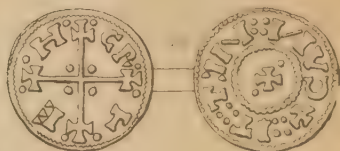


CUERDALE FIND



CUERDALE FIND

EBRAICE



CUERDALE FIND.

EBRAICE



Drawn & Engr'd by F. W. Fairbairn.



